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1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy.
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.
2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky.

1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port.
2 Qts. St. Julien Claret.
1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry R.S.
1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin.
1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters.

No. 2 HAMPER—\$30.

1 Qt. Guillet's Champagne.
1 Pt. D.O.M.
1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.
1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy.
2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky.
2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port.
2 Qts. St. Julien Claret.
1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin.
1 Qt. Vio de Pisto Sherry.
1 phial Pomeranian Bitters.

No. 3 HAMPER—\$26.

1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy.
1 Pt. G.F. Peppermint.
1 Pt. D.O.M.
2 Qts. Sup. R.O. Port.
2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky.
1 Qt. Engman's XXX Brandy.
1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry W.S.
1 Qt. D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin.
2 Qts. Medoc Claret.
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[1597]

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(FIFTEEN ROUNDS). (TWELVE ROUNDS).

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WORLD THEATRE.

SCOTTISH SPORT.

FOOTBALL SENSATIONS.

FALLS OF THE MIGHTY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, November 12th.

The absence of seven leading players from the Heriot's team led to their defeat at the hands—and feet—of Wanderers, a result which leaves Glasgow Academicals, one of last year's joint Champions, at the top of the table. The Heriot substitutes behind the scrum were anything but efficient, either in attack or defence, and showed an almost entire absence of initiative; whilst even their forwards, who were not so severely handicapped by absences, had to admit their superiority in the strong-going Wanderers' pack. Glasgow Academicals had an unexpectedly easy task; they triumphed over Watsonians by a substantial margin. The game all through, however, was brimful of incident from start to finish, and during one period at least the issue hung in the balance. Jedforest suffered a heavy defeat by Glasgow High School F.P.'s. There is usually a refreshing vigour and dash in the play of a Border side, and in the early stages at an ante-jedforest there was no exception. But with all their fire and keenness there was little finesse or science in their methods. After beginning the season well, the old boys of the Royal High School have been on the downgrade lately, but nobody was prepared to see them so badly beaten as they were by Hawick. Their forwards were in no way to blame for their defeat, but the defence of their backs was weak to a degree. The two Edinburgh clubs who made the journey to the Border district cut up in disappointing fashion. Edinburgh University being beaten by Gala, and Stewart's College F.P.'s falling before Selkirk. All round the Border teams are showing well.

Watsonians, 6; Glas. Academicals, 22.
Edin. Wanderers, 14; Heriot's (F.P.), 6.

R.H.S. (F.P.), 0; Hawick, 21.
Gala, 14; Edin. University, 3.
Selkirk, 12; Stewart's College, 3.
Hillhead H.S., 0; Edin. Institution, 3.
Glasgow H.S., 31; Jedforest, 0.
Glasgow University, 10; Kelvin. Academicals, 8.
Greenock Wanderers, 3; West of Scotland, 3.
Fettes College, 3; Loretto, 8.
Edinburgh Academy, 35; Glenalmond, 8.

SURPRISES IN THE LEAGUE.

The promotion of Cowdenbeath to the First Division of the Scottish League is one beneficial act the new relegation system has been responsible for. The club have had striking success in home games since they entered their new sphere, including the wresting of a point recently from Rangers, the champions, and now they have accounted for the club at the top of the League, the redoubtable Airdrieonians. Rangers encountered unexpectedly strong opposition from Third Lanark, and only managed to divide the points. Rangers are now level with Airdrieonians in points, and Hibernian and Celtic maintain close touch by victories over Hamilton Academicals and Kilmarnock respectively. The victory of the Edinburgh club was especially meritorious, as they had some notable absentees from their lot. Celtic also were under strength against Kilmarnock, but an emergency centre forward introduced by Celtic, Fleming, a half-back from Vale to Leven, scored four goals. Centre forwards, indeed enjoyed a field day, and none did so well as Pudefoot (Falkirk), the Englishman scoring five goals against Queen's Park. The Amateurs on a ground traditionally favourable to them were overwhelmed, and their outlook is black.

Heart of Midlothian, 1; Aberdeen, 1.
Hamilton Academicals, 0; Hibernians, 2.

Ayr United, 1; Dundee, 0.
Celtic, 6; Kilmarnock, 0.
Cowdenbeath, 2; Airdrieonians, 1.
Falkirk, 7; Queen's Park, 0.
Partick Thistle, 2; Motherwell, 2.
St. Johnstone, 1; Morton, 3.
St. Mirren, 3; Raith Rovers, 0.
Third Lanark, 1; Rangers, 1.

A SCOTTISH GOLFER IN THE STATES.

The American newspapers bring us fresh tales of the exploits of R. A. Cruickshank, formerly of Edinburgh, who has in three seasons made a big name in the game in the United States. The case of Cruickshank is in this respect singular. Many other players, amateur and professional, have gone into American golf in the past, but few have in such a short space of time so firmly impressed themselves upon it as Cruickshank has done. As his latest big success again shows, he is fit to beat the best of the American professionals in a first-class test. In what is called the Mid-Continent Open Tournament, held recently at the Wichita Country Club, he headed all the cracks with his wonderful winning four rounds aggregate of 274, made an amazing new record for the course with a 64, and incidentally helped himself to a prize of 1,000 dollars. For comparison it is interesting to observe that the little ex-amateur of the Edinburgh school finished eight strokes ahead of Walter Hagen, twelve ahead of Kirkwood, and fourteen ahead of Leo Diegel, who were in the second, third, and fourth places. "In a remarkable degree for a tournament of its kind it was a one-man show. Up to a point it was a Cruickshank-Hagen duel. Both completed the first two cards with an aggregate of 138, and led the field. By the end of the third round the Scot had picked up a single stroke, but from that point Hagen could not live with him, though in another sense he had to, since they were paired. In a terrific effort which, as an American chronicler says, "started with a rush and ended with a whizz," Cruickshank beat the mighty Walter Hagen to a frazzle, although the American went round in three strokes under par. The difficulty of the position can hardly be over-rated. Here was the little Scot set to play the greatest American professional, stroke for stroke, in a test which was virtually limited to them. Hagen is no "quitter," as the Americans say, in a case of that sort. It is the spur that brings out the best of Hagen. His score suggests that it did so on this occasion too. But Cruickshank was expected by some at any rate to crack sooner or later in the ordeal, but that is not the Cruickshank way. Even the American reporters seem to have been hard put to it for superlatives about that final round.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

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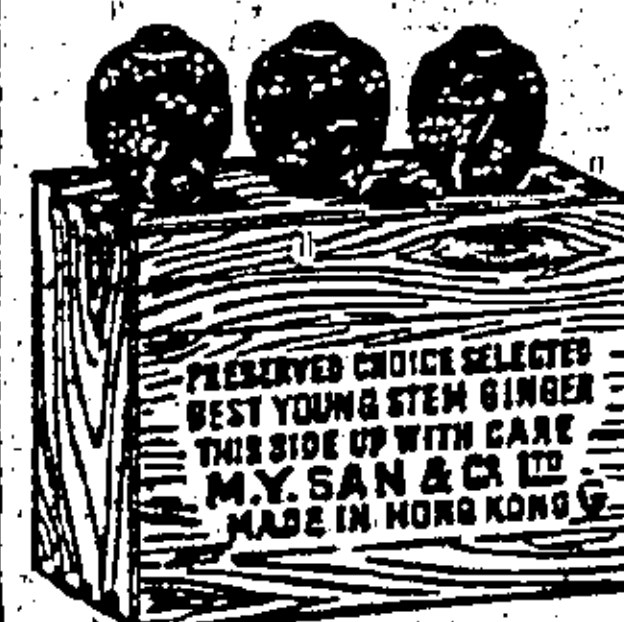
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[1551]

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BANKER AND UNEMPLOYMENT.
BETTER VALUE MUST BE GIVEN
FOR MONEY.

In his inaugural address to the Institute of Bankers last month Sir Herbert Hambling (Deputy Chairman of Barclay's Bank, Ltd.), once again took unemployment for his subject, and he very rightly pointed out that while one cause is the dislocation of the trading organisation of the world, which may be removed or alleviated by Governments, it does not go to the root of the matter, because the solution is not purely political. "The solution of our unemployment problem depends upon the loyal recognition of the fact that national prosperity is the concern of the individual as well as of the State. We have to realise that only when we can produce at a price that will enable the world to buy can we hope to reduce to the normal the percentage of workers unemployed." The first thing, therefore, is to face the necessity of reducing costs of production, which is less a question of cutting down wages or reducing profits than of giving greater value for the wages paid and more efficient service for the profits earned. We have pursued the policy of decreasing our hours of work and increasing our rates of pay, content to throw the burden of the extra cost on to the consumer. This cannot continue unless in the shortened hours we can turn out goods of equal quantity and quality at no higher cost per unit, so that foreign consumers are unable to get the same goods cheaper elsewhere. We must improve our general standard of living by earning higher wages or higher profits. We cannot, in short, consume more than we produce.

After dealing with "sheltered" industries, the restrictive regulations of trade unions, the need for greater confidence between employers and employed and for a better understanding of the elementary laws of economics, Sir H. Hambling summed up the adverse features as follows:

(1) The specialisation necessitated by the war diverted an abnormal percentage of workers into particular industries, and this has caused a mal-adjustment of our general industrial organisation—under-production in one direction and over-production in another.

(2) Partly as a result of this development, a privileged class of employment has become established. It is possible in certain directions to maintain or even to increase profits and wages, not by increasing the real value of the services rendered, but by controlling a limited market.

(3) The effect of such conditions is ultimately disastrous. Over-payment in one direction is possible only by under-payment in another. It is secured through the imposition of a form of private taxation which affects particularly those industries which must meet foreign competition. It is one of the factors making for high average costs of production. This restricts our trade, and in turn reduces the purchasing power of the home market, upon which the prosperity even of the privileged industries depends. If one industry is forced to operate under unjustifiably adverse conditions, all other industries must ultimately suffer.

(4) One further factor in limiting our power to compete is the continued failure to realise that the interests of all sections of the industrial organisation are identical. Mistrust of Capital by Labour or of Labour by Capital is at the root of the fallacy that the interests of our section can be served at the expense of the other. We need a real partnership in industry.

Admitting that all this has been said before, it cannot be too often repeated, and the president of the Institute of Bankers has done a service in pointing out that the future of the country is not in the keeping of our politicians and cannot be safeguarded by appointing committees. "Neither will unemployment be cured by the clever currency devices of theoretical economists, attractive as they may appear superficially. The future is with ourselves, and success depends upon our own efforts."

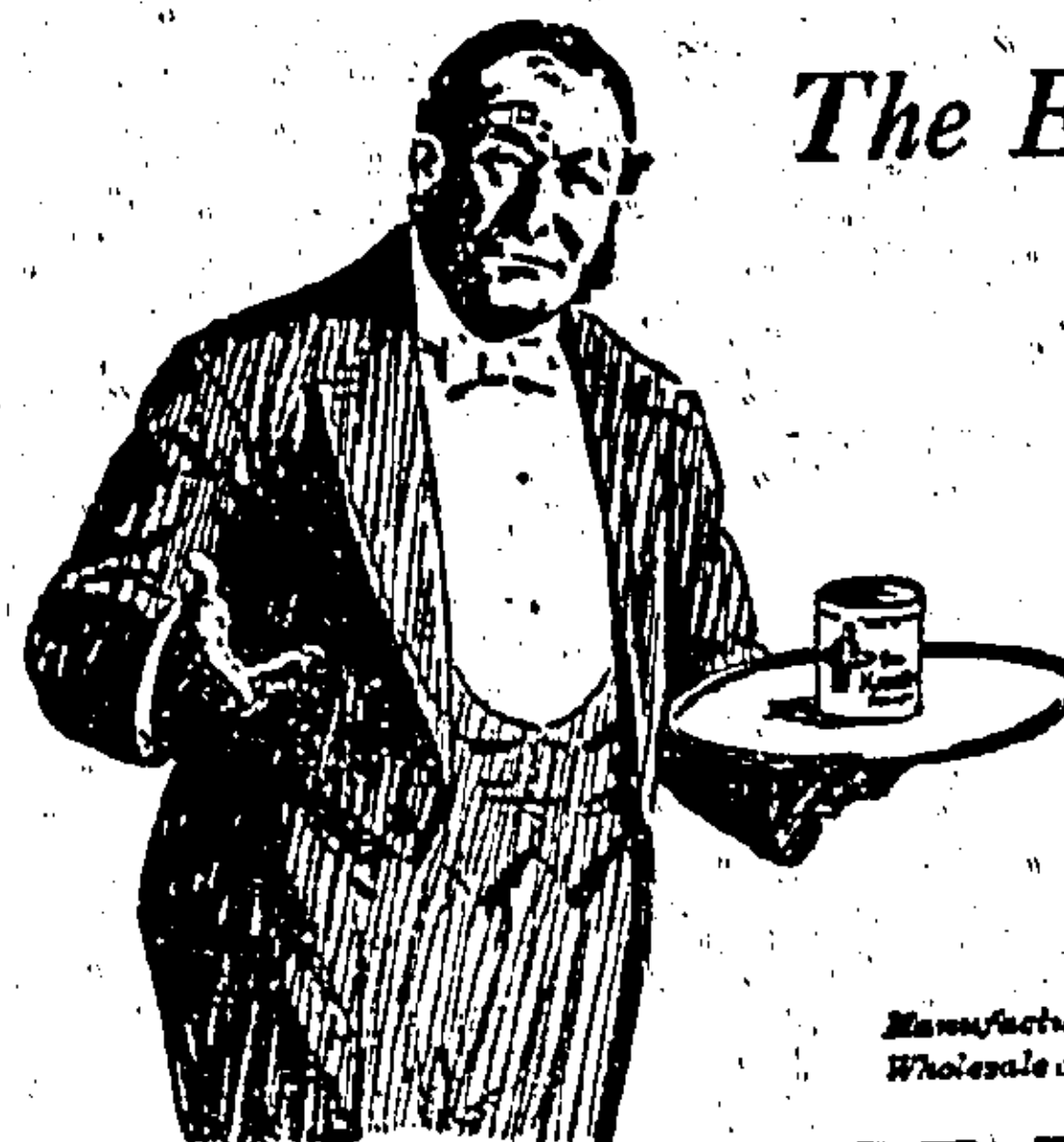
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DECEMBER 19TH, 1924.	
Hongkong and Shanghai	
Banks	\$1,175 b.
Canton Insurance	\$730 nom.
Union Insurance	\$257 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$685 b.
Douglas Steamships	\$39 s.
H.K. & C. M. Steamships	\$32 nom.
"Star" Service	\$133 nom.
China Sugars	\$83 nom.
Langkats (Combined)	Tls. 22 b.
Kowloon Wharves	\$217 b.
Whampoa Dock	\$145 b. \$149 ss.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 198 b.
Hongkong Wharves	Tls. 206 b.
New Harbour	Tls. 7.60 b.
Hongkong Land	\$108 ss.
Hongkong Hotels (old)	\$119 (new) \$184 nom.
Empire Estate	\$21 b.
Ewo Cotton Mills	Tls. 11.90 b. Tls. 12 ss.
Shanghai Cottons	(old) Tls. 60
Oriental	(new) Tls. 3.60 b.
Comests	\$28 s.
Hongkong Ropes (combined)	\$58 b.
China Provident	\$32 b.
Dairy Farms	\$24 b.
Waterboats	\$182 b.
Watsons	(old) \$32 (new) \$12 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$42 ss.
China Light (combined)	\$21 nom.
Hongkong Tram	\$54 b.
Peak Tramways (old)	\$26 s. (new) \$11 ss.
"Shell" Transport	\$5 b.

b—buyers; s—sellers; ss—sales.

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 —Lord Thomson.



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**FENG'S GENERAL AND AN
EDITOR.**
CRITICISM OF SUN YAT SEN
FORBIDDEN.

"THE ONLY MAN WORTHY OF
NATIONAL RESPECT."

EDITOR'S STINGING RETORT.

General Lu Chang-lin, Commandant of the Peking Garrison, and a staunch follower of Marshal Feng Yu-shiang, has written a letter of warning to the Editor of the *Hsieh Hui Jih Pao*, expressing his strong disapproval of several leaders that recently appeared in that paper on Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and defending the actions of the latter in Canton, declaring that of all leaders in China he is the only one worthy of the respect of the whole nation. The letter, which is generally regarded as a notice to the veteran editor that he cease his criticism of the Canton leader who has now become the natural ally of Marshal Feng, if he does not wish to sit in jail, is as follows:

"To Mr. Lin P'ai-hui: Of late I have read many articles from your pen in the *Hsieh Hui Jih Pao*. Your remarks are very severe, and I feel that many of them are actuated by a strong bias, and that it is especially unbecoming for you to invent facts to slander Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Let us face the question squarely: Who is responsible for the troubles in Kwangtung? Who instigated Chen Chung-ming to turn against Dr. Sun Yat Sen, urged the appointment of General Shen Hung-ying as Tuli of Kwangtung, bought over Admiral Wen Shih-teh from the South, sent General Fang Pen-jen on an expedition against Kwangtung, and supplied money and ammunition to Lin Hui and Yeh Chu in their revolt against the Canton Government? In short, the North under the rule of the Chihli party was alone responsible for the suffering of the Kwangtung people.

"The recent trouble between the Canton Merchants Volunteers and Dr. Sun's troops can be traced to the same cause, for otherwise how could the volunteers have dared to fire on and kill innocent citizens of Canton on the Republican anniversary? We should give wide publicity to good deeds and suppress evil ones. Dr. Sun is really the only man in China that is worthy of national respect. I hope you will not make yourself a mouthpiece of Tso Ku and Wu Pei-fu. (Signed) Lu Chang-lin."

EDITOR'S REPLY.

The above epistle has drawn the following reply from the editor:

"To General Lu Chang-lin, Commandant of the Peking Garrison: I have respectfully perused your letter of the 7th instant. Your work in connection with recent events, such as the maintenance of law and order in the Metropolis following the coup d'etat of October 23rd, the expulsion of the Ching Family from the Imperial Palace, and the taking care of the food of the population, is of the same value and merit as that of your distinguished chief, Marshal Feng Yu-shiang. Permit me to record my humble appreciation thereof as one of the residents of Peking and a member of the Press.

"You say I have been too hard on Dr. Sun Yat Sen and that I have purposely invented facts to slander him. This attitude is worthy of my admiration, indicating as it does that your enthusiasm for your party is unbounded. But I am sorry to say that I am not a member of the Kuomintang and that I have a great hatred toward Bolshevism. I may have been guilty of showing inadequate respect for the leader of a rival party, but to command that I should not criticize the communism of the Kuomintang and the principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen would be contrary to the principle of the freedom of thought and the Press. What is more, this would also be contrary to those principles for which Dr. Sun himself stands.

"As to the charge that I have wilfully misrepresented facts to injure the cause of Dr. Sun, I do not accept it. What is the record of Dr. Sun's rule in Kwangtung? I leave it to the Cantonese to say, for they are the people directly affected by it. The facts that I have published in the *Hsieh Hui Jih Pao* were all obtained from the Cantonese themselves, and it was never in my mind that I should stoop to the distortion of truth in order to attack a revolutionary leader.

"I fully agree with you that Tso Ku and Wu Pei-fu while in power did their best to stir up trouble in Kwangtung. But in this respect may I remind you that I have not been idle in urging that this should not be done. The only regret is that my word of advice was not followed, with the result that they have now reaped the fruits of their own folly."

PLAIN LANGUAGE.

"You, General Lu, are a responsible military man, occupying the post of commandant of the Peking Garrison. What the residents of the capital expect of you is not that you expound the principles of the Kuomintang, or suppress the voice of its opponents, or force a newspaper to accept the views of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, but that you maintain the peace and order of the Metropolis so that the people will not be browbeaten by the forces of the powerful and illegal. If you can see your duties clearly and carry them out to the best of your ability I shall support you with equal fervour. I trust that with the example of Tso Ku and Wu Pei-fu before you, you will not commit the mistake of interfering with the freedom of the Press by suppressing my paper and trying conclusions with an unarmed journalist like me.

"I have resided in Peking for more than thirteen years and have seen the coming and passing of at least five mighty

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE LONDON LEGATION.
CANDIDATES FOR THE POST.

WILL DR. KOO RETURN?

With the return of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo to Peking, the post of the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James has been left vacant for well over three years. The fact that Dr. Koo has never sent in his resignation so far—not even after the coup d'etat of October 23rd—seems to indicate that the young Chinese diplomat is still thinking of returning to his London post if opportunity permits or if he fails to find anything better in Peking. The Provisional Government is now considering however, of taking away the post from him, giving it to Mr. Liu Chung Chi, Chinese Minister at Madrid, and a close friend of Marshal Tuan Chi Jui, the Provisional Chief Executive.

Ever since his departure from London almost immediately after the Washington Conference, in which he participated as one of China's plenipotentiary delegates, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo has left the Chinese Legation in London in the hands of Mr. Chu Chao Hsin, who, though quite amiable and agreeable in a social way, is by no means qualified to suit the importance of the London post. Dr. Koo, while in Peking, played a very significant part in Chinese politics in close association with General Li Yen Ching, President Tso Ku's favourite, and a number of other Chihli party leaders, and since his return, he never said or did anything to show that he was willing to resign his London post, although it was perfectly obvious that he preferred to remain in Peking. He became twice the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by hobnobbing with the M.P.'s and the influential members of the Presidential household, he served as "Acting Premier" for a period of six weeks after first electing the "old man" Premier Sun Yat Sen, and then by working against Dr. W. W. Yen's nomination as the Premier in the House of Representatives. He played mighty power, and no one, therefore, ever dared to cast a covetous eye upon the Ministership to London, which he meant, very clearly, to keep in reserve for himself. Mr. Wei Tsen Tso, Chinese Minister to Berlin, who was given but three months leave in coming back to China, remarked very sarcastically, when he was refused permission by the Foreign Minister for a longer stay: "The Foreign Minister who is Minister to London seems to take an indefinite leave of absence. I am also a Minister, but my leave is limited to three months only and no more."

There are at present three or four men who are desirous of being appointed to the London post. Mr. Wang Yun Liang, Chinese Minister at Vienna, has an eye on the London post, and Mr. Chu Chao Hsin, present Charge d'Affaires in London, seeks promotion. But the Provisional Government is considering transferring Mr. Liu Chung Chi from Madrid to London. The problem is receiving the serious attention of the Provisional Chief Executive. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo is no longer a factor in the situation.

**EXHIBITION OF OLD JAPANESE
PRINTS.**

It is a rare pleasure to see a good collection of old Japanese Prints, an art which is acknowledged to-day by all authorities as unique and instructive. Japan prides herself on being the pioneer of coloured prints. In the 17th century, Harunobu, the master of wood-cuts, made prints a fashion throughout Japan. His pupils improved upon the work of their master by eliminating all crooked lines and introducing sharp cuts and impressive colours, surpassing the master school of Kano and Tosa. When the Mikado's Court was transferred from Kyoto to Yedo (Tokyo), and artists like Sharaku, Utamaru and Yeishi, made their appearance, and Hokusai, the Phil May of Japan, produced his humorous sketches, prints were in vogue and no household would be without them. Kyonaga and Utamaru were the favourites, and today Sharaku led the way. To-day a Sharaku, which used to cost a few cents, is worth thousands of dollars. His silver, ground-tints nobody but he could make, and even now we do not know how he made them.

Nearly all the masters are represented at Messrs. Komor & Komor's Exhibition in Alexandra Buildings. There is a collection of about 1,500 prints ranging in cost from 50 cents up to \$3,000 each. There are some very nice prints by Kunitada for \$1 each, and by Hiroshige for \$1.50 to \$2. These offer an excellent opportunity to ornament the home or buy a Christmas present.

The netzukes of ivory and wood are very fascinating and will be a joy to every lover of art. The gold lacquered boxes, mirrors, and ornaments are costly, but a pleasure to look at.

The Exhibition will be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. until Christmas Eve and is well worth a visit.

Warlords from Yuan Shih-kai to Tso Ku. Although a mere scholar I have not hesitated to fight the forces of evil and defy their will, but strange to say, while all of them have become men of the past, my paper still exists and I am still enjoying perfect health. This shows that the only reliable thing in the world is righteousness and that those who survive in all this turmoil of the last decade are the men who abide by the law of the land. Power is an elusive thing and should not be depended upon. Will you agree with me in this?—N. C. Standard.

BRIGAND'S ROMANCE.
CAPTURE OF MISSIONARY.

THE GIRL IN THE CASE.

A recent telegram from Hankow concerning the capture of Mr. Ande, a Norwegian missionary, by Chinese brigands stated that a Chinese girl at a mission school was demanded in exchange for Mr. Ande. Details are given in a letter to the *Central China Post* from Kingtschwan, under date November 23rd:

It seems Gao Lao Yan (the brigand chief) is holding Mr. Ande as a hostage on account of a girl. According to the story, her father sold her to Gao in 1921, a time when she had finished a higher primary school course and when Gao was an officer in the army. The father received \$300, but the girl, not liking the bargain, fled to Luohokow taking the money with her. When the day for the wedding approached Gao had all arrangements made and the guests assembled. It was only then that Gao discovered that there was no bride and that he had seriously lost face in the eyes of his guests. Gao, with the help of the magistrate, got the girl's father arrested and he was held in his father's house while the case was for two months, while the local caused much discussion in the local yamens. The girl, however, had entered the higher school at Luohokow, where she is now a teacher, and Gao could not either get her or his money back.

Now that he has again become a *tuft* (bandit), he has adopted this mode of getting even, and Mr. Ande, who has only come to the country some time after the events related, is the unfortunate victim of this very unpleasant romance.

THE BRIGANDS' ATTACK.

Mr. Ande went to the Madang outstation from Sichuan on Monday, Nov. 17th. Up to that time all reports from the countryside had indicated that things were quiet and that there was no danger. Gao Lao Yan and Wang Da Ko, two of the most notorious bandit leaders, famed for their kidnapping, house-burning and slaughtering, were believed to be far away. Early in the morning of the 18th inst., however, it was seen from the many refugees streaming into Sichuan that troublous times were again at hand. Later people reported that Madang had been looted and burned during the night.

For some time it was impossible to obtain definite news, as the runners who were sent out returned saying that Madang was occupied by Pang and Gao but that the gates were closed and nobody was allowed to leave or enter. Later in the afternoon a letter was brought in. In this it was stated that nobody in Madang knew of the approach of the bandits before they were right into the streets, and then the militia handed over their rifles without attempting to offer resistance. The four gates of the town were held by the robbers, and anybody who attempted to escape or ever to appear in the streets was shot, consequently everybody sat still awaiting their fate.

In the mission station everyone got up and dressed in haste, and the bandits visited the premises almost as soon as they had gained possession of the town. Smashing in the back-door Gao Lao Yan entered in person. He was met by Mr. Tsuan, the evangelist, who received him very politely. The bandits asked for a light as they wished to search for Mr. Ande. Mr. Tsuan did not immediately comply with the request as he wanted to give Mr. Ande an opportunity to escape or hide; and his delay cost him his life, for the robbers shot him down right outside Mr. Ande's open window. He died instantaneously. The bullet which killed Mr. Tsuan struck his wife, who was standing near by, and inflicted a severe wound on her right arm.

Mr. Ande was then seized and taken away at once to another place in the town, where he was kept until the bandits left at 3 p.m., 12 hours after their entry. He was carried off towards the east, and his whereabouts are unknown.

RUTHLESS LOOTERS.

Mrs. Tsuan was left lying in the compound bleeding profusely, and beside the dead body of her husband, while their little boy was left to run around and cry in desolation. The bandits then looted the mission. They took away everything that belonged to Mr. Ande and the Tsuans, and they smashed up Mr. Ande's organ. The school teacher was lying sick in another room, but they took away his bedding from under him.

Later in the day Gao again came to the station and said that he greatly regretted that Tsuan had been killed accidentally. Mrs. Tsuan, however, declares that she believes that it was he himself who did the shooting. A coffin was subsequently sent and the dead body of the evangelist was thrown into it and carried away.

CINEMA NOTES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The Queen's Theatre management are putting on two big features in one programme for the week end. One picture is entitled "The Last Door" a fine detective story featuring Eugene O'Brien; and other is a Metro classic entitled "June Madness" featuring Viola Dana, who in this feature is seen as a modern young miss who breaks away from her own wedding ceremony, leaving a million-dollar idogroom flat and speechless. She eludes pursuers by land, water, and strategy, and the good fortune which follows such charming adventures makes a story full of thrills.

NAUGHTY!

GAMBLING FOR DINNER ON A
TRAIN.
CHARGE AGAINST MISSIONARY
AND DIPLOMAT.

British and Americans gambling in a train: Embassy's secretary, British missionary, and another, is the heading given over a story in the Tokyo *Asahi*, which says: "Conductor Fujita noticed three foreigners gambling in the smoking-room of a down express, which arrived at Numazu on Saturday at 10.40 p.m., and notified the Numazu police. Three policemen came in and ordered the foreigners to quit the train. The three gave the names of Leclair (1), aged 22, a secretary of the U.S. Embassy; Rabenof (2), aged 22, also of America; and Rev. Almon (3) of Britain. The Numazu police at once reported the matter to the Home Office and at the same time liberated the foreigners who were left for Kyoto by the 1.07 a.m. train.

Mr. Leclair (1), who put up at the Miyako Hotel (Kyoto), on the following morning stated that it was a fact that they had been dragged out of the express by six policemen at Numazu. He told the police that they would get out without resisting and that he was a secretary of the U.S. Embassy, but owing to the language difficulty, they were arrested and examined on a charge of gambling. The American said he was aware that gambling was banned in almost every country in the world, but a game to decide who would stand a dinner was allowed anywhere. It was often done in Japanese Government offices. He and his companions were, of course, offended at being pulled out of the express, though they had no intention of making a fuss over the matter. The express had departed while they were being examined and they had to lose their train fare, and their personal effects were carried away to be recovered, perhaps, in the by-and-by.

ANOTHER VERSION.

Another version of the affair appears in the Japanese *Asahi*, which says that the foreigners refused to listen to the warnings of a railway official who asked them to stop the gambling and that they manifested a defiant attitude, mentioning the position of the Embassy secretary and declaring that the Japanese police had no authority to take them into custody. When questioned by the police, they at first denied the gambling, but ultimately confessed. The *Asahi* gives the names of the foreigners as: Leclair (1), aged 22, the second secretary of a certain Embassy; Barton Gabenus Vold (2), aged 28, residing in a certain Embassy; and Morgan, aged 22, a missionary and architect of a certain country.—Japan Chronicle.

**JAPANESE EMIGRANTS'
SAVINGS.**

Y33,800,000 SENT HOME IN A YEAR.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has published the aggregated amount of remittance by the Japanese emigrants during the period from December last year to the end of November of this year. It is given as Y33,800,000 odd. Of this total, Y20,600,000 was from North America; Y4,200,000 from British Dominions; Y3,500,000 from Brazil; Y2,300,000 from Chile; Y200,000 from the Argentine; Y1,000,000 from Peru; Y300,000 from the South Seas and Y1,800,000 from other countries.

The Japanese Chronicle adds: With the remittances from the Japanese dominions added, the total would be a considerable offset to Japan's adverse balance of trade, which in this abnormal year runs to about Y600,000,000. Among other items helping to "make ends meet" are returns from investments abroad and from shipping.

THE LATE SIRDAR OF EGYPT.

MR. MACDONALD'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at a "Labour Fair" in Westminster, said: "I am sure we have all been shocked this morning to learn the tragic ending of the attempt that was made on Sir Lee Stack's life in Cairo. I had the great privilege whilst in office, to see a great deal of Sir Lee Stack. When I met him first he was merely a name to me. I had heard all sorts of stories about the administration of the Sudan, and in the course of acquainting myself with the facts Sir Lee Stack's name was everywhere. When I met him I saw a quiet, silent, straightforward, devoted man, a man whose whole mind was absorbed in his work, who thought of one thing only—how to perform his duty honestly with the whole of his soul, and it was even suggested to me, in one of our latest interviews, to face even death itself in order to perform his duty. I am grieved beyond words that an interview with him, which seems only to have taken place yesterday, should have been the last time that I saw a man who won my great esteem and most unqualified respect.

There was one characteristic of the man that I must also mention—his whole heart and soul were in Egypt and in the Sudan, and I feel perfectly certain that if the choice had been given to him of giving up his own life in order to promote good will between those countries and ourselves, Sir Lee Stack would have been perfectly willing to have undertaken the sacrifice had he been assured of such a beneficial result.

WORLD THEATRE.

The biggest boxing show—Dempsey v. Gibbons, 15 rounds and Firpo v. Willis, 12 rounds, total in nine full recs. The world has been drawing large crowds to the World Theatre. Tomorrow it will be shown for the last time and cinema-goers interested in boxing are advised not to miss this excellent picture.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE TEA CHEST MURDER CASE.

SHOP TOKI CHARGED.

STORY OF \$1,500 LOAN.

His Lordship the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) opened the Criminal Sessions yesterday, and the case which has come to be known as "The Tea Chest Murder" was commenced. So Kan, alias So Man On, a foki employed at the Tung Fong Tea Shop at No. 145, Connaught Road Central, was charged with the murder of his master.

The Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg), outlining the case for the prosecution, said the murdered man was a tea exporter, and was in the habit of carrying the keys of the shop and safe at his girdle. The motive appeared to be one of personal gain, and there was every reason why prisoner should be desirous of obtaining money. Early on in August prisoner lent his master \$1,500, the greater part of which was paid back to him on September 7th. On the night of September 22nd prisoner reported to the Police that he had been robbed of \$1,000, and, for a shop coolie earning \$5 per month and his food, there was no doubt but that he felt the loss very keenly, and would stop at nothing to replace the money. The deceased man, prisoner and a cook were the only men in the shop on the day of the crime. At 7.30 prisoner sent the cook out to buy some medicine, and no doubt during the interval the crime was committed.

The rest of the story comprised the details of the finding of the body and the arrest of the prisoner. In a large tea chest, thrust head downwards, wrapped up in a blanket and covered with newspapers, the body was discovered, and when the safe was opened it was found that a quantity of money was missing.

Prisoner was arrested on the a.s. *Monam* just before that vessel sailed for Canton, and on his person about \$40 was discovered and in his baggage there was nearly \$1,000. Prisoner, in a statement, had tried to put the blame on to a man named So Shing, but the prosecution would prove that this man was not in Hongkong at the time of the murder.

Mr. Hazlerigg submitted that there was strong possible evidence that the prisoner was hand in glove with the person who committed the crime. There were a large number of witnesses, 23 having given evidence at the Magistrate's. One of them, a police detective had been shot on the Praya while carrying out his duty, and Counsel suggested that his evidence should be read to the Court.

THE EVIDENCE.

The first witness was Wong Wing, son of the deceased, who gave evidence as to the way business was carried on at the shop. He left Hongkong on September 7th, and did not return until after the discovery of the body.

The man So Shing was then brought into the Court, and witness said the man had never been employed at the shop, and he did not know him.

Continuing, witness said that prisoner deposited \$1,500 with his father in August this year, and on the 7th of September the money was returned to him.

When the hearing was resumed in the afternoon a Chinese stated that in September he returned to Hongkong from Mexico, and having a draft for \$1,500 in his possession, he cashed it at the Tung Fong shop. Of this he banked \$500, giving a signature card bearing his photograph, and the receipt for this money he handed over to the deceased. Prisoner was in the shop at the time.

Cross-examined witness said that he remitted \$1,000 to his village. He stayed at the tea shop for three days, and left Hongkong on September 30th.

A clerk from the Oriental Commercial Bank said that he recognised the photograph on the receipt as that of a man who had deposited money at the Bank. Later two men presented the deposit receipt for the money. Neither man looked like the photograph, and he asked why they wanted the money. They said the man in question was in the country and was too busy to come to Hongkong. Witness refused to let them have the funds, and they asked if they could draw them if they presented the "chop" of the Tung Fong firm, but were told they could not. He heard the men talking together and one said "We could draw the money from the Bank of Canton; why cannot we get it here?"

ARRESTED ON CANTON DOCK.

A woman from Water Street said that on September 27th, prisoner came to her and handed to her ten \$100 notes, and asked her to keep them for him, as he was going to Canton. He said he would return for them later.

A Chinese detective gave evidence as to searching several ships in the Harbour on October 7th. He was accompanied by the cook, who knew prisoner. On the a.s. *Monam* he discovered prisoner an hour before the vessel was due to leave for Canton. Prisoner had a first-class berth. He arrested the man and took him to the Central Police Station.

So Shing, a street coolie, said that he knew prisoner as a boy. They both came from the same district, but he had never visited him at the shop in Connaught Road Central. At the time of the crime he was in the country collecting paddy worms in the ancestral fields.

An elder of the village corroborated the latter statement, and produced a record showing that So Shing's name was included in a list of people who collected paddy worms on September 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Inspector Earner gave evidence concerning the police visit to the premises when the body was discovered.

His Lordship adjourned the case until this morning.

CHARGES OF POSSESSING ARMS. STIFF SENTENCES ON FOUR MEN.

Heavy sentences were imposed by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), who conducted a second court, on four men convicted of possessing arms.

A man named Chan Muk, who was about to board the Star Ferry on November 22nd, when he was searched by the Police and found to have in his possession a fully loaded revolver, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour. Prisoner had made no statement, and nothing was known concerning him.

Wai Kam was charged with having in his possession a revolver, which was found hidden in a basket of salt fish when searched. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and his Lordship said that in view of the fact that the revolver was not loaded and was very old, and as it appeared the man had no intention of using it, he would pass a sentence of only five years' hard labour.

For possessing a fully loaded automatic pistol when searched by the police in the Sui Kam Village, near Shahtokok, New Territories, Tsang Lap Cheung was sentenced to seven years' hard labour, and in addition, for contravening the Deportation Ordinance, two years—nine years' hard labour in all.

A native of Kiangsu and a soldier in the Yunnanese Army, a man named Kung Wing Chun, pleaded guilty to possessing a Mauser pistol and a revolver, and said that he did not know he was doing any wrong in bringing the arms into the Colony. He wanted to sell them in order to pay for his passage home. A sentence of seven years' hard labour was imposed.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith (Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted in all the cases.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

CHINESE SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS.

A Chinese named Leung Tsoi, aged 40, was charged with the attempted murder of a woman with whom he had been living, by pushing her off the Praya at Wanchai on November 20th.

Mr. Whyte-Smith said that medical examination proved the man to be quite sane, but he was obsessed with a desire to kill this woman. He was a dangerous man.

His Lordship, in sentencing the man to 15 years' imprisonment, with hard labour, said that it was to be hoped that he would be in a better frame of mind when he came out of prison.

BOWEN ROAD ROBBERY.

CHINESE HOSPITAL ATTENDANTS SENTENCED.

The Bowen Road robbery was recalled when two of the three Chinese attendants at the Bowen Road Military Hospital, who were concerned in the robbery and attack on a Chinese man and five women on November 5th, pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery.

Fang Pat and Lo Kwai, the two men, appeared in their military uniforms.

His Lordship said it was a very serious matter for two such men as they were, being in good employment, to attack their fellow countrymen. He would impose a sentence of seven years' hard labour on each prisoner.

PRIZE DAY AT SCHOOL.

STEADY PROGRESS AT QUARRY BAY.

HOW THE CHILD IS STUDIED.

There was a very pleasing gathering at the first annual distribution of prizes to the children of Quarry Bay School which took place yesterday morning at the Tai-koo Club. Mrs. J. Reid presented the prizes, and those present included Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. G. P. de Martin, Mr. B. Wylie, Mr. D. Templeton and Mrs. Chapman.

Reviewing the school's progress during the eight months it had existed, Mrs. B. C. Weston, the headmistress, said:

Quarry Bay School was opened on the 25th April of this year. It was housed in temporary premises belonging to the Tai-koo Dockyard management and since the opening of the school the management has been extremely good to us and has helped us in every possible way. When the school opened there were 33 children enrolled, a staff of two teachers and two visiting teachers. These occupied two class-rooms. At the present time, i.e., eight months after opening, there are 48 children on the roll, the staff consists of four fully qualified, experienced teachers and two visiting teachers. A new Infant Room has been acquired and we hope soon to be in possession of a fourth room, to be taken over by Class 8.

The arrangement of Classes will then be as follows—Class 5 (13 children) to be taken by the Headmistress; Classes 6 and 7 (11 children) to be taken by Mrs. Sanders; Class 8 (10 children) to be taken by Miss Brennan; and the Infant Department (14 children) which will be in the charge of Miss Fraser. I should like at this point to emphasise the importance of sending children to school as early in life as possible. With the introduction of individual apparatus and the new knowledge of the psychology of the infant mind, it is perfectly safe to send children to school at the age of four. Indeed, in a place like Hongkong, where there is so much coming and going, it is of great importance that the child should go to school early, especially as you have at Quarry Bay School specialists in such work.

MORAL CHARACTER AND EDUCATION.

The School is conducted on what is known as the Directed Individual Method. I hope to explain this method to you more fully at future Parents' meetings. For the moment I would like to ask you this: Do you not find your children more self-reliant, more capable, more ready to interest and amuse themselves in odd moments? Do you not find them more intelligent, eager to know, with wider interests? I am sure you do. All these things are very apparent at school, the children tackle their work cheerfully, are ready to overcome difficulties and have a far greater capacity for taking pains. These are all points of vital importance in true education. They are the basis of a sound moral character, without which can be no real education.

I should also like you to understand that although your child may be put in a certain class at the commencement of the year, he or she will not necessarily remain in that class. Promotions to a higher class may take place as soon as difficulties in certain subjects are overcome. Here again I would wish to emphasise what I have said before. We do beg that parents will have perfect confidence in the teachers. Each child is carefully studied by us. We try to know its physical and mental capacity. May we ask you to believe that our years of training and experience have given us at least a little insight into these matters? We know what each child is capable of doing and we know how to see that he does it.

A STAFF FULLY UNITED.

In reviewing the life of the school since its commencement, I think I may say that there has been steady progress. We have had difficulties, but we have been so kindly helped by the Education Department, by the Dockyard Management and in many cases by the parents themselves that we have come safely and happily through, and are now beginning to be, both in letter and spirit, a school where all have a fine sense of *esprit de corps*, where the boys are becoming manly in the true sense of the word, where the girls are becoming sensible and sweet, where all are glimpsing the possibilities of life lived well and fully, and, lastly, and lying at the root, a staff fully united in aims, ideals and service.

THE PRIZE LIST.

Prizes were awarded as follows: Class 8, Scholarship—(Girls): 1, Annie Stewart and May Weston; 2, Violet Bateman; 3, Gertrude McNeillie; 4, Agnes Barker; 5, Enid Boulton (Boys): 1, John Muirhead; 2, Alice McCubbin; 3, Howell Amery; 4, John Sloan; 5, Peter Peterson. Special Pictorial prize: Frank Bird.

Class 7, Scholarship—1, Tom Swan; 2, Tennant Chapman; 3, Lily Bateman; 4, Catharine Weir; 5, Charlie Sloan.

Class 6—1, James Barker; 2, Hugh Muirhead; 3, James Thistwell; 4, Betty Bone; 5, Kenneth Bateman.

Infants—1, Jean Smith; 2, Chum Amery; 3, Fred McNeillie. Two of the children presented Mrs. Reid with a bouquet of white and yellow chrysanthemums.

A little concert was given by the pupils, and was thoroughly enjoyed. The programme consisted of country dances, songs, a playlet, entitled "Le Petit Chaperon Rouge," and a scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

EAST SURREY OFFICERS KOWLOON DOCKS.

A friendly game of football was played on the Kowloon F.C. ground yesterday between teams chosen from the Officers of the East Surrey Regt., and the Kowloon Dock Company. The Docks were strongly represented, fielding such well-known players as McKelvie, Mair, Duncann, and Stewart. Although the Officers scored the first goal they were beaten by three goals to one. A fairly good number of Kowloon supporters turned out to witness the game, and a number of the Surrey crossed the harbour to support their Officers. The game opened evenly, but Kowloon soon got into shape, and Col. Montague-Bates was called upon to save, kicking clear from a shot by Vickers, and again picking up from a shot by Ramsay. The Officers took the lead from a free kick awarded against Duncann for hands about twenty-five yards out. Capt. Williams took the kick, and landed the ball high in the net.

Kowloon then took up the attack, but Campbell and Kent kept them out until the interval, which arrived with the score one goal to nil in favour of the military players. Kowloon soon levelled up after the change of ends. Col. Bates saved a shot from Millard, but Hyde, running in, caught the ball on the rebound, and sent it into the net, making the scores one all. Kowloon pressed and forced several corners, and following a scramble in front of the Officers' goal, Vickers sent the ball into the net.

Stewart almost gave away a goal, for he misjudged a forward pass by Dickens and left his charge, but luckily for him the final shot went wide of the upright. McKelvie scored the third goal from close range following good combination by the inside forwards. Towards the close the Officers put on pressure, and White was pulled up for handling inside the penalty area. However, Williams ballooned the ball over the bar from the spot kick. Soon after the final whistle sounded, with the Docks winners by three goals to one.

The teams: Kowloon Dock Company—Stewart; A. Duncann and White; Mair, McKelvie and Nichols; Millard, Hyde, Vickers. H. Duncann and Ramsay. Officers, East Surrey Regt.—Col. Montague-Bates; Major Campbell and Capt. Kent; Capt. Swinton, Capt. Williams and Lieut. and Adj. Cottam; Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Rowe, Lieut. Yen, Lieut. Chidson, Lieut. Dickens and Lieut. Alfrie. Referee: Mr. F. Clemo.

KOWLOON F.C. v. SOUTH CHINA "A."

The following team has been selected to represent the Kowloon F.C. in their 1st division League fixture to-morrow at Kowloon (kick-off, 4 p.m.):—J. Bench; B. Pasco and T. L. Knight; A. Turner, S. G. Hayes and A. Duncann; F. Clemo, A. Latham, J. McKelvie, J. McBride and B. Vickers.

KOWLOON F.C. v. SACRED HEART.

In this 2nd division League match at Kowloon to-morrow (kick-off, 2.30 p.m.) the home team will consist of—C. Stewart; W. Farratt and B. Ramsay; A. Kirby, C. Cavellie and S. Handie; C. Morris, C. E. Millard, W. H. Brown, N. Trambitzky and A. Fitzgerald. Reserves: G. White, F. Ross and H. S. Prowse.

H.K.F.C. RES. v. SOUTH CHINA "B."

The following will represent the Hongkong Club Reserves in their 2nd division League fixture with South China "B" on the Club ground to-morrow, at 2.30 p.m. sharp:—F. Angus, D. Lyon (capt.) and H. Osrick; B. Bell, G. Puncheon and S. H. Garrod; B. Bell, A. Ferguson, J. Douglas, E. Bailton, and J. Dixon. Reserves: T. Roberts and R. G. Robertson.

CRICKET.

An inter-University match is being played to-day, between teams representing the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Tiffin is being taken at the Pavilion at 12.45 and it is hoped to start play at 1.30.

The Cambridge team will consist of Sir Cland Severn, Rev. E. K. Quick, E. W. Hamilton, W. Galloway, H. G. Wallington, T. D. E. Pendered, J. H. Nichol, Lieut. Wauchope, R.N., Lieut. Alexander, R.N., Lieut. Nicholson, R.N., and Lieut. Ollerhead, R.N.

BOXING.

NEXT TUESDAY'S MINOR BOUTS.

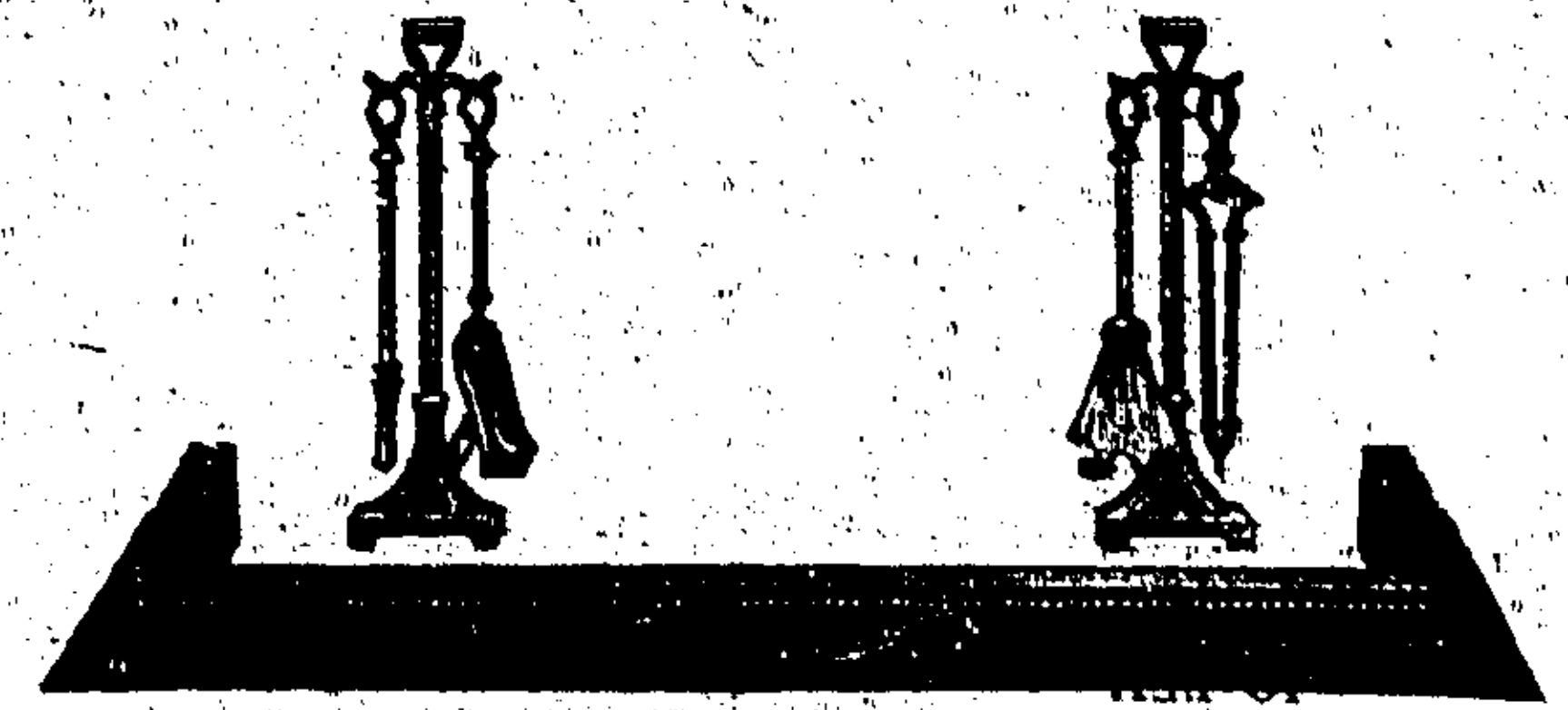
Besides the main attraction to be staged by the Hongkong Boxing Association at the Theatre Royal next Tuesday night, namely the return meeting of C.F.O. Jim Cartledge and "Matty" Smith for the Lightweight Championship of the Colony, five minor contests will be staged.

In a 10-round, heavy-weight bout, Stoker Booth (H.M.S. *Hollyhock*) will be opposed to Ldg. Seaman Francis (H.M.S. *Titanic*). Pte. Eaton, of the East Surrey Regiment, who last month beat S.P.O. Young (H.M.S. *Diomedes*) on points, will meet the Naval man again in a 8-round middle-weight bout.

Two light-weight contests will be seen between Bandman Wareham (East Surrey Regiment) and Signaller Rogers of the Electricians Wireless Station, and between Stoker Lee (H.M.S. *Hawkins*) and Telegraphist Emerson (H.M.S. *Marston*). The other bout will be at welter-weights between A. B. Campbell (H.M.S. *Titanic*) and Pte. Barber (East Surrey Regiment).

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Many Novelties.

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Ties, Hdkfs.,
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Many Novelties.

For Children

Toys of Every Description.

WE REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 6 P.M. DURING THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]
REDUCTION IN THE PRICE
OF SUGAR.

Eastern Kwangtung, comparatively peaceful during the last few months, is returning to its normal condition. The re-opening of the native sugar-mills there with Waichow as the centre of distribution is enabling the Canton market to get a large supply of native brown and also white candy sugar at much lower prices than those which have ruled for some time. Present quotations show that Honyuen sugar is selling at Tls. 10.20 a picul; Waichow, Tls. 10.15; Shekmoon, Tls. 9.20; Chinghai, Tls. 10.40.

FUNDS FOR THE POLICE.

To assure the Canton City Police of an income, the Kuomintang Headquarters has approved of the levy of a further 20 per cent. additional water-rate from local consumers, reserving the proceeds wholly to the service of the Department of Public Safety. The Police have also been collecting 20 per cent. tax on hotel bills.

THE FARMERS' DISPUTE.

To end the conflict between the landlords and tenants in the Kwangtung District of Kwangtung, the Kuomintang authorities in Canton have appointed a commission of three members, with the Magistrate as chairman, to arrange a compromise. It may be recalled that the Kuomintang Bolsheviks organized among the farm population the Farmers' League; and that the League has appealed to the landlords for the reduction of farm land rentals by 40 per cent., the farmers, meanwhile, withholding the 40 per cent. before their landlords consented. In the dispute, conflicts have taken place.

The Kuomintang Bolsheviks in Canton are not slow in augmenting their power, and their entry into the farming districts for support has not been without success. The other day a 4th Farmers' League of the Kuomintang was organized in Fanyuan, a North River district, nearly 500 charter members and friends attending the opening ceremony. The League has more than 30 armed members, says the *Yin Chiang Pan News* correspondent in reporting the event. In the meeting-hall were displayed large Kuomintang placards with inscriptions such as "Fights for one's rights," "Kill Northern Militarism," "Put People's Revolution into practice," "Let farmers' revolutionists," "One League," Pak Yu is the chairman of the League in the 4th division in Fanyuan.

GENERAL CHEN CHIUNG MING.

Reports from Hingning in Eastern Kwangtung, where General Chen Chiung Ming and General Lin Fu of the Cantonese Army, anti-Bolshevik division, have been conferring, state that General Chen is returning to Swatow from Hingning, that he has already ordered General Hung Shao Lun, now in command at Swatow, to move his men toward the west with Canton as the objective, and that no serious conflict between the rival forces of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and General Chen Chiung Ming is likely to occur until the Swatow forces are in touch with the local political and military situations. Peking changes will not affect Canton. General Chen has accepted the call of the Cantonese to go to their rescue against Bolshevism, and committees of Canton business men are raising funds for the anti-Bolsheviks in the coming conflict.

FOREIGN CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE
SUFFERED.

The reign of terror created by the Kuomintang Bolsheviks in Canton during the last few months has, fortunately, not given much trouble to foreign interests. In spite of the huge damage and enormous sufferings caused to the natives, so far only six cases, involving a total claim of about \$24,000 and engaging the attention of five foreign consulates, have come before the Kuomintang régime. Kung King Lun, a Chinese silk firm flying the British flag, has reported the loss of some \$100,000 in cash and property during the Red massacre of Canton merchants on October 18th last. Other losses reported include the Shin Lion Hong, under German protection, who claim \$10,000; Boo Kee, German, \$12,000; a Japanese residence, 2nd Bund, \$3,000; Wing Lun Silk Company, Minlo City, French, outside Canton, \$15,000; and *Sen Tak* laundry, Portuguese, \$50,000. The American Consulate-General is interesting itself in the case of Aw Yat Shing, a 14-year-old boy, alleged to have been kidnapped by Reds stationed at Nanchai. Reds in Sing-tong-hui, Yen-ping, have occupied a chapel as their headquarters, and so far only a French Catholic Mission in Pa-tong, Poklo, has complained of Reds killing Christians. Since the launch outrage of December 8th in Canton Harbour, when some 20 Canton Christian College students were taken for ransom, the local authorities have been giving better attention to the protection of schools. The Kuomintang Headquarters has despatched more troops to Tungshan, where the Pui-ching Baptist Academy, Pooi-lo Girls' Boarding School, and other institutions are located. All the Canton Christian College students captured have been released. According to unofficial reports heard, the culprits responsible for the capture of the students were bandit troops under Tan Shu Wing, a Red commander in the Red Army in Kwangtung.

A tea-shop at No. 37, Main Street, Shaikwan, was visited by three armed men on Wednesday night. One man watched at the door and the other two, both with automatic pistols, they robbed the till, which contained about \$100, and made off immediately.

The Apostolic Delegate at Manila has protested to the Mayor against the picture on posters announcing the next annual carnival at Manila. It is a picture of Mercury in the form of an angel above a view of the exhibition grounds. Mons. Piani denounces it as "indecent and obscene," but the Chief of Police is unable to see anything indecent or objectionable in the picture.

The *Manila Times* reports the Governor-General of the Philippines as saying that experienced Chinese miners may shortly be brought into the Philippines to work in the Malangas mines of the National Coal Company. The Malangas mine is in much better shape than before, he said, and is now producing about 2,000 tons of coal monthly. Experienced miners are badly needed, however, and it is impossible to secure them in the Philippines. President Barretto in the National Development Co. is in favour of the plan, Governor Wood said.

When a royal visitor to Japan inadvertently breaks the rule prohibiting the taking of photographs in the fortified zones, should the error be overlooked out of polite regard for the visitor's rank, or should the law be enforced with out respect of persons? According to a Hiroshima message to a local paper, the authorities at that city were faced with this dilemma, the Prince and Princess of Siam having taken pictures at Mayjima without taking care to keep within bounds. It was decided that the law must be obeyed to the letter, and instructions were given, says the report, to have the photos confiscated at Nagasaki, where the royal party was to call on the way home.

ART AT THE V.R.C.
TWO CLEVER JAPANESE
PAINTERS.

An exhibition was held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday, and is to be continued to-day, of paintings and other artistic productions by Mr. T. Kobayashi and Mr. K. Kojyo.

The former specialised chiefly in oil paintings, mostly depicting local beauty spots and places of note, while Mr. Kojyo's work was for the most part composed of water-colours on silk, also showing local views.

A *Daily Press* representative who visited the exhibition yesterday found all the pictures good, and many of them exceptionally so. All are listed for sale at prices ranging from \$15 to \$100.

The artists have presented five pictures to the Club, and these will be raffled this afternoon in aid of the Hongkong Benevolent Society.

OLD WOMAN MURDERED.

The body of an old woman, with a number of cuts on the head, has been discovered in a lonely spot in Taishikoo, beyond Lyemam Pass.

The woman, who lived alone in a thatched, is said to be named Chan Lung-poi, and it is presumed that robbery was the motive of the crime. The remains have been removed to Kowloon Mortuary.

COUNTERFEITING CHARGE.

REMANDED FOR EXPERT
EVIDENCE.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. Wai Sang, of No. 9, Cochrane Street, who was charged with the unlawful possession of an engine and three other instruments for the counterfeiting of the King's current copper coins.

Only formal evidence was taken, and the case was remanded, to enable Prof. Middleton Smith to make experiments in order to give expert evidence.

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BIRTH.

HARRIS.—At 518, The Peak, Hongkong, on December 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. V. HARRIS, a daughter. [1623]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 11TH, 1924.

THE SETTING SUN.

It must be a source of great disappointment to M. KARAKHAN, the Soviet Ambassador in Peking, that the arrival of Dr. SUN YAT SEN in the Capital is being so long delayed. Under the Chairmanship of the Soviet Ambassador arrangements were made weeks ago to give him such a welcome in Peking as would seem to justify the recent proud boast of M. Trotsky that Communism has made great progress in the Far East, and that China, especially, is ripe for a Red Revolution! It must be admitted that the Soviet Ambassador is an industrious propagandist, and he, as well as his co-adjutor in Canton, M. BORODIN, have a great deal to show for the money placed at their disposal for propaganda purposes. In Canton the official class have proved to be their easy dupes; in Peking M. KARAKHAN's success has not been so great among the official class as among the University professors, with the result that we read that several of the middle schools now have a text-book consisting of the collected essays of a Chinese professor who proudly acknowledges himself to be a Bolshevik. The demonstrations which are to take place in Peking when Sun reaches there—if he ever does—appear to be mainly student ebullitions, but as we have already mentioned, the intended character of these demonstrations was regarded as so

mischievous as to call for police interference with the arrangements. While not objecting to Sun Yat Sen being accorded a suitable welcome, strong objection was taken to it being made an anti-foreign demonstration of the Bolshevik order. The police seized and destroyed thousands of inflammatory leaflets intended for distribution, forbade the carrying of red flags, "big processions, mass demonstrations or public speeches." Sun must be greatly disappointed, but he has secured a publicity that will greatly mollify his mental anguish. In spite of a doctor's bulletin, there appears to be much suspicion that the "illness" that detains Sun Yat Sen in Tientsin is more "diplomatic" than serious. Not only must the police interference with the arrangements for his welcome in the Capital be mortifying to his pride, but the recent announcements of policy by the CHIEF EXECUTIVE must also have come as a shattering blow to his main hopes, and left him in much perplexity as to whether he ought to go to Peking. In all the utterances of Sun Yat Sen to which publicity has been given since he decided to leave Canton, we have not been able to discover a single constructive proposal that would help the great object which the CHIEF EXECUTIVE has in view in summoning a National Conference. Sun has devoted himself to a campaign of invective against the "imperialist Powers," which included every Power but Russia, until he went to Japan, and there his nimble intellect turned his eloquence into a plea with Japan for co-operation in an effort to create a "Great Asia," disguising, as far as he was able, the patent fact that the grievances he has against leased territories and unequal treaties apply with greater force to Japan than to any other Power. However, the CHIEF EXECUTIVE has wisely put Sun Yat Sen's advice to scrap the treaties out of Court, by definitely announcing that it is the intention of his Government to honour the foreign obligations of China and to maintain the treaties, conventions and agreements which China has entered into with them. This, of course, includes the Washington undertakings, by the Powers that they will welcome modifications in the treaties when conditions in China warrant them doing so. That stage has manifestly not yet been reached, and Sun Yat Sen's crusade against the treaties is therefore pure mischief-making.

A fancy dress carnival is to be held at the Victoria Recreation Club to-night, starting at 9 o'clock.

Two sampan women are in the hands of the police awaiting trial in connection with 200 tins of prepared opium, valued at about \$3,000, which it is alleged they attempted to take on board the *a.s. Achilles*.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday there were six cases in the second Court which were taken by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Gompertz), and seven men, in 25 minutes, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment totalling 50 years.

Nemesis descended swiftly upon Lo Cheok, a Chinese pastrycook, who on Wednesday night in Ice House Street, attempted to rob with violence two Portuguese ladies, Mrs. Daisy Mendes and her daughter Nora. Failing in his design he bolted, but was caught by an Indian constable, and Mr. N. L. Smith at the Central Magistracy yesterday, sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

A burglar broke into the home of the British Consul-General at Kobe, Mr. R. G. E. Forster, recently. Mr. Forster was awakened by the barking of his dog, and went downstairs immediately, but found that the thief had already flown, after making a search of two rooms and rifling Mr. Forster's desk. A loss which is keenly regretted is that of a medal awarded to Mr. Forster's son, who was killed on active service in the European war. A gold wristlet watch and a sum of ¥20 were also taken.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. A. W. VAN ANDEL has Returned and resumed Charge of Our Office.
HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING Co.
Hongkong, December 18th, 1924. [1621]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING 1925.

ENTRIES for the Forthcoming Races Close on SATURDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1925, at 3 p.m., and must be sent to The SECRETARY, c/o LINSTEAD & DAYIS, Alexandra Buildings, on or before This Date. Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the JOCKEY CLUB STABLES, RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB, or LINSTEAD & DAYIS. [1622]

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Apply—
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND STRAITS.

THE Motor Vessel

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having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 24th December, 1924, at Noon, will be subject to Rent. All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 23rd December, 1924, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 17th December, 1924. [1619]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

THE Steamer "PFAU"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and other Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. All Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, at 10 a.m., on the 19th December, 1924. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within two weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised. Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature. MELOERS & CO., Agents. [1602] NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

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Captain G. G. RANDALL, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 24th DECEMBER, 1924, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Silk and Valuable and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m., the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further particulars, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 18th December, 1924. [1617]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., will REMOVE from its present premises, 22, Des Vaux Road Central to the New P. & O. BUILDING on the 15th INSTANT. [1594]

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ONE Certificate for 600 Shares Nos. 49001/49000 inclusive in this Company, standing in the Name of the Late GEORGE HENDERSON, has been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Certificate not be forthcoming, Another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
1573]

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IVORY NETZUKES,

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MR. K. HAYASHI, of Tokyo, exhibits at MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR, 157A, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vaux Road, A Unique Collection of JAPANESE PRINTS, prices ranging from 30 cents to \$300 Dollars Each; also a Fine Collection of NETZUKES and GOLD LACQUER, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY. The Exhibition will be Open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
KOMOR & KOMOR, Art and Curio Experts. [1618]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

THEATRE ROYAL.

DECEMBER 23rd, at 9.15 P.M.

SECOND TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

O.P.O. JIM CARLIDGE

CAPTAIN MATTY SMITH.

FIFTY 2 MINUTE ROUND CONTEST FOR LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

AND ABOUT FIVE OTHER MINOR CONTESTS.

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SIX-ROOMED HOUSE at THE PEAK (Facing South), with Hot and Cold Water, Modern Sanitation, Tennis Court, Garden and Garage (adjoining).—Apply X.Y.Z., Daily Press Office. [1571]

FOR SALE.

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SPACIOUS OFFICES, in POWELL'S BUILDING, No. 12, Des Vaux Road (Central Position). Vacant: JANUARY 1st, 1925. Apply—MANAGING DIRECTOR, Wm. POWELL, Ltd. [1621]

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TO LET—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1st Floor, No. 14/15, PEDDER STREET. Apply—PROPERTY OFFICE, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1106]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS in CENTRAL POSITION, Apply—LINSTEAD & DAYIS, Alexandra Buildings. [1609]

CABLES.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PREMIER ON IMPERIAL PREFERENCE POLICY.

LONDON, December 17th.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address, Mr. Wedgwood Benn moved an official Liberal amendment regretting that the King's Speech had not mentioned constructive proposals for dealing with unemployment. He fore-shadowed that the introduction of tariffs and preference, which would increase taxation and raise prices and increase the cost of living and hamper industry, would reduce employment.

PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, replying, said that the Government attached great importance to the constitution of the Imperial Economic Committee. The specific reference of the committee, upon which the Dominions had been invited to nominate members, was "to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for markets and marketing within the United Kingdom of the food products from overseas parts of the Empire with a view to increasing their consumption in the United Kingdom, and preferably to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests of both producers and consumers."

Mr. Baldwin said the Government intended to again submit to the House all the resolutions of the last Economic Conference which involved reductions in duty. He adhered to the pledge he had made in his election speech at Gravesend, that preference would not be used as the thin end of the wedge to tax food. He hoped to secure an increase of trade with the Dominions by a proposal that the full money equivalent of the advantages that would have been conferred on the Empire in respect to any duties which were not retained should be devoted to schemes for developing trade within the Empire, and, at first, schemes for marketing. He hoped to allocate £1,000,000 annually for this purpose.

Mr. Baldwin, after paying a tribute to Mr. Thomas for his high maintenance of Empire interests, said that a new Safeguarding of Industries Bill would be introduced in the summer, and it would be applied in justifiable cases. Mr. Baldwin expressed the opinion that any duty levied under the new Bill would be a general and not a discriminatory duty. Preference in these duties would be given to the Dominions.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Baldwin said that such a general duty would apply to all countries, even though unfair competition is only encountered from one.

Mr. Snowden declared that the Empire, apparently, was to be kept together by a British subvention of £1,000,000 annually to the Dominions.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE CONDEMNES PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Lloyd George interpreted Mr. Baldwin's statement regarding the preference resolution as meaning that no duties would be granted the Dominions on food, and that any existing preference would refer to the existing duties and not the creation of fresh duties. He roundly condemned the Safeguarding of Industries Bill announcement as not being a straightforward way of introducing a general tariff, and as a transformation of the fiscal system.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that it was the gravest he had ever heard from a British Prime Minister. Mr. Baldwin said he thought that with the contemplated Economic Committee, upon which British and Dominions' experts would be represented, and with the aforementioned terms of reference, it might be possible to open new and entirely untried ways for developing Imperial trade. He hoped that these would be of far greater benefit to the Dominions than the two or three small taxes proposed at the last Economic Conference. He said that the first things to be remitted to the Economic Committee were meat and fruit. It was impossible to touch meat and fruit by taxes, but he hoped to devise a scheme for somewhat after the course of trade that would benefit the Empire and benefit our own people without taxing food.

Mr. Churchill said that the proposed expenditure on Empire objects instead of food duties would be on lines not dissimilar to the Imperial Conference proposals of 1907 for improved communications, and the marketing and popularising of Empire products. Great care would have to be taken not to do injustice to our own agricultural producers.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The Liberal amendment was defeated by 350 votes to 151, and the Address was agreed to.

LATEST CABLES.

THE POPE'S VIEW OF SOCIALISM.

PLEA FOR PRAYER TO AID ENLIGHTENMENT.

Rome, December 18th.

The Pope, at a secret Consistory, alluded to referring to the attitude of the Holy See towards Russia, and exhorted all, especially men in power, who love peace and the sanctity of the human family and human dignity, to make every effort to fight the grave dangers of Socialism and Communism. But this, he added, must not affect our dutiful solicitude in elevating the conditions of workers and all humble people.

The Pope urged the faithful throughout the world to join in prayers during the Holy Year, in order that God might enlighten the men in power. In this connection, the Pope recalled the first plenary Council of China, held in Shanghai, and foresaw a great development of the Catholic Church in the Far East as a result of the work done, and blood expended there, by Bishops and missionaries.

AFRICAN MINE DISASTER.

FALLING CAVE KILLS THIRTY EMPLOYEES.

JOHANNESBURG, December 18th. One white man and thirty natives were killed in a terrible disaster at the Randfontein Estates goldmine to-day. The cage containing the victims was descending the shaft, when it broke away, and fell one thousand feet to become a crushed mass of twisted wreckage at the bottom of the shaft.

Only the top of the cage emerged from the water, and human remains were wedged between the timbers. Baling is being resorted to in order to recover the bodies.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

PARIS EXPRESSES ITS INTEREST IN MAHOMEDANS.

Paris, December 18th.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, Senator Pasquet, replacing M. Herriot as Chairman, said he hoped the English Cabinet will consider with France all the problems connected with the establishment of peace. France has not interfered in the Anglo-Egyptian conflict, but is interested in all affairs concerning the Mahomedan world. The party will continue relations with Germany according to the policy which M. Herriot has outlined.

BIG FRENCH FINANCIAL OPERATION FORESHADOWED.

Paris, December 18th. M. Clementel, Minister of Finance, informed the Chamber that with the Finance Commission he was preparing a vast consolidation redemption operation which he would undertake at the beginning of the New Year.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY COMMITTEE.

THE CANCELLED INVITATIONS.

LONDON, December 17th. Replying to Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Chamberlain said that the invitations to Mr. Russell and Mr. Dickinson had been cancelled, because reconsideration showed that the composition of the committee, which it was important to keep numerically small, was insufficiently representative and did not include a member with practical experience of the educational organisation in China.

Mr. Ponsonby asserted that both gentlemen were highly qualified, and that they had been excluded because they were associated with the Labour party. (Labourite cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain said that he was not anxious to discuss their qualifications unless Mr. Ponsonby forced him to do so.

OPIUM TRADE.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, December 17th. Replying to Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government were anxious to do their utmost to suppress the opium trade, but account must be taken of the serious practical difficulties. The situation created by certain proposals submitted at the Geneva Conference was now being discussed. Mr. Thomson suggested that Great Britain should give the lead in the matter.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he thought it would be better not to say more until the Government had had an opportunity of consulting their representatives at Geneva. The whole subject was most difficult, as he knew, because the assistance of the Council of the League of Nations had been invoked in the matter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL UNACCEPTABLE.

GENEVA, December 17th. After a breezy discussion in sub-committee, none of the opium producing States were able to agree to the American proposal to limit production to medical and scientific requirements as at present drafted.

A report to this effect would be submitted to the plenary Conference in January.

The other sub-committees have practically concluded their labours, and the delegates are departing.

WANHSIEN INCIDENT.

"ENOUGH KNOWN ABOUT IT."

LONDON, December 17th.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury in regard to the Commander of H.M.S. "Cockchafer" threatening to bombard Wanhsien, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that a report on the incident had been received from the Commander of the "Cockchafer" through the Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, from which and from other reports it was clear that the pressure put by the Commander on the local authorities was entirely justified, that the trial was held in accordance with Chinese law, and that there was no reason to doubt that the men who were sentenced to death were primarily responsible for the murder of Mr. Hawley.

Mr. Bridgeman said he was not prepared to publish the report on the matter, which occurred a long time ago, and he thought we knew enough about it.

GERMAN CABINET.

STRESEMANN DECLINES TO FORM A MINISTRY.

BERLIN, December 17th.

It is announced that Dr. Stresemann has declined to form a Cabinet owing to the opposition of the Centrists.

FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH CUP.

LONDON, December 17th.

In the replayed tie in the English Cup competition between Weymouth and Bristol the latter won by two goals to nil.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

In the Northern League match between Darlington and Southport the former won by two goals to one.

In the same competition, Bradford beat Ashington by seven goals to one.

RUGBY.

ALL BLACKS DEFEAT HAMPSHIRE.

LONDON, December 17th.

At Portsmouth, the All Blacks defeated Hampshire by 22 points to nil.

LATEST CABLES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

AMERICAN LOAN TO BELGIUM.

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS ADVANCED.

New York, December 18th. A syndicate headed by Messrs. Morgan & Co. is offering \$50,000,000, at 6 per cent. to the Belgian Government, on a thirty year loan basis, at 87. This is the first half of a loan of \$100,000,000, which Belgium negotiated with the United States. The second half will be issued early in the New Year. [It was previously reported in the Press that Belgium was negotiating with U.S.A. for two loans, one for economic needs in the Congo, especially railways, the other for funding the Belgian floating debt.]

A GREAT U.S. BUSINESS MERGER.

New York, December 17th. The Executive of the Pere Marquette Railway has approved the terms of the proposed incorporation of the Nickel Plate system, thus virtually assuring the completion of a billion and a half dollar merger.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. GOMPERS.

New York, December 17th. The remains of Mr. Gompers were borne in a gun carriage drawn by six white horses from the station to the Elks Club where they lie in state until the funeral which takes place to-morrow.

ILLEGALLY COLLECTED FEDERAL TAXES.

TO BE REPAYED.

WASHINGTON, December 18th. The Treasury has requested Congress to vote an appropriation of fifty million dollars for the repayment of illegally collected Federal taxes.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

WASHINGTON, December 17th. Consequent upon the strong opposition in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to the proposed Commercial Treaty with Germany, a sub-committee was delegated to confer with Mr. Hughes with a view to certain modifications in the draft.

U.S. NAVAL SECRETS.

WASHINGTON, December 17th. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered a naval inquiry to investigate the unauthorized publication of information valuable to possible enemy countries. He states that although the Navy Department does not contemplate a general muzzling of navy officers, it is determined to prevent the spreading of information of military value.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

SUN YAT SEN'S DECLARATIONS.

REFUTED BY AMERICAN MINISTER.

SHANGHAI, December 17th.

A hopeful speech was delivered by Dr. Schurman, United States Minister, at a dinner last evening, when he refuted Sun Yat Sen's declarations in his interview in Japan that America had officially proposed to Japan to support Wu Pei Fu, or had expressed preference as regards what leaders should undertake the Government of China. The fundamental policy of America towards China had been one of sympathy with and friendship to the Chinese. America did not desire or desire one foot of Chinese territory. The American people believed that the Chinese were capable of setting up and maintaining a Government which would render the restrictions devised for the protection of foreign lives and property gradually unnecessary.

Regarding extra-territoriality, the American view was that repeal should come with the establishment of a stable and effective Chinese Government exercising jurisdiction over the provinces generally. He believed that the time was approaching for a commission of jurists to meet, and the Government of the United States were desirous that the commission should be convened at the earliest practicable moment. America also hoped that the treaty embodying the two and a half per cent. surtax, which was not yet ratified by all the Powers, might be speedily ratified, and that a meeting of the special conference to levy the surtax be held in the near future.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF CHINA.

FURTHER INTERESTING STATEMENTS.

PEKING, December 17th.

In further reference to the interview which Marshal Tuan Chi Jui accorded to Reuter's representatives, he wished it to be understood that when he said the Government intended to respect foreign obligations and agreements, this did not include the settlement of the gold francs affair. Consideration was now being given to it, but it was a matter in which China had not broken any engagement. Its final settlement would probably be left to the forthcoming Conference. The Government were considering measures for the suppression of opium. No plan had yet been elaborated, and it was fully realised that the question would take a considerable time. The Government had no idea of instituting a Government opium monopoly.

Continuing, Marshal Tuan said that the position in China was steadily improving. The situation in the Yangtze Valley showed progress daily.

He felt grieved to learn of the Kaigun looting. General Chang Chih Chang, with two brigades, had been sent to Kaigun as a punitive force.

He was pleased to state that he had received a telegram announcing the release of the Norwegian missionary Ando on the 13th inst.

Having offered the portfolio of Foreign Affairs to Tang Shao Yi, the Government were waiting to see whether Tang Shao Yi would accept. Meanwhile, no other appointment was likely.

Marshal Tuan, who is looking stronger, was more confident than when he was in Tientsin. He seems quite contented with the way things are going.

WU PEI FU'S TROOPS DISBANDED.

HANKOW, December 17th.

An agreement was reached on Tuesday between the military parties in South Honan to disband Wu Pei Fu's troops at Luilin, and to return the locomotives and rolling stock to the railway authorities, which the latter have apparently carried out, as trains are now departing for Peking and south-bound trains are arriving here.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SHANGHAI PAPER IN LIBEL CASE.

AN OUTCOME OF THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.

SHANGHAI, December 18th.

In the Supreme Court to-day, before Sir Skinner Turner and a jury, an action for libel against the North-China Daily News was filed by Fu Siao En, a prominent local merchant. The alleged libel appeared on October 6th, being a statement from Mr. Rodney Gilbert that plaintiff paid Marshal Lu Yung Hsiang \$400,000 to prosecute his recent campaign.

It transpired that Mr. Green sent plaintiff a messenger admitting an error, and wrote a letter apologising. He also expressed regret in a subsequent issue, but plaintiff's counsel contended that this should have been more emphatic. The case is not yet finished.

INQUEST ON MISS OLESON.

CIRCUMSTANCES POINT TO MURDER BY SERVANTS.

SHANGHAI, December 18th.

At the inquest on the body of Miss Oleson the evidence indicated that murder had been committed by the servants, who had fled.

Deceased, who was fifty years old, had been engaged in nursing, and recently had become a boarding-house keeper.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

FURTHER ATTEMPT TO PROMOTE AMITY.

Tokyo, December 18th.

Mr. Matsudaira, in an interview, stated that he would strive his utmost to promote friendly relations between America and Japan. He bespoke the co-operation of the Japanese Press in his attempt to solve the problems between the two countries.

A MINISTERIAL CHANGE IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, December 18th.

Mr. Debuchi has been appointed to succeed Mr. Matsudaira as vice-minister for Foreign Affairs.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, December 18th.

An earthquake is reported to have occurred at Hicklock Island, Surigao, Mindanao, on the 15th inst. Twenty-four persons were killed and forty-seven injured.

[FROM THE "DAILY BULLETIN."]

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, December 17th.

It is reported that the Japanese Government proposes to assist with a monthly allowance of Yen 70,000, Chinese students at the Japanese Universities from the beginning of 1925, which is part of the Government's plan of educational assistance looking towards the establishment of special laboratories in Peking and Shanghai.

FINGER PRINTS BY CABLE.

The Times says that complete success has attended Scotland Yard's first use of the system whereby finger prints of criminals can be telegraphed all over the world. Two men were recently arrested in London. It was known that one was a thief who had been convicted in Australia, but nothing was known about the other, who protested. His innocence and declared that he did not even know his co-prisoner. The police were convinced that his protestations were false and took finger impressions, but they did not correspond to those of any known criminal. So the Yard decided to communicate with Australia and by means of a special code telegraphed the complete set of his fingers to the Chief of Police, in Sydney, from whom the reply was received the following morning, giving a list of previous convictions recorded in Australia against the man, who was so staggered by this evidence that he readily confessed to his identity. Both men are now in prison.

Boredom is a symptom of hardening of the mind. — The Bishop of Plymouth. I am astonished at the stupidity which the Bolshevik Government obviously attributes to the whole British nation. — Lord Balfour.

HUNGHOM TRAGEDY.

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

A sequel to a recent fatality at Hunghom when a motor-bus crashed over a bridge, and an aged Chinese was killed and several other Chinese passengers injured, was heard in Court yesterday afternoon.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, Tam Wah, the driver of a Kai Tack motor-bus, and Lau Chuen Kong, an inspector employed by the Company, were charged with the manslaughter of Fan Kin, a Chinese aged 70, on November 30th.

Inspector J. Ogg conducted the case for the police, and Mr. G. R. Haywood defended Tam Wah. Mr. D. McCallum appeared for Lau Chuen Kong.

Mr. James Smith, acting Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, said that he had been conversant with the mechanism of Ford motor-cars since 1900. At 7.20 a.m. on the day of the fatality, he received a telephone message and went to the scene of the accident. He found a motor-bus lying in the stream, which flows under a bridge with an iron railing. He had a general look at the bus, and as there was a possibility that faulty steering gear might have caused it to leave the road, he carefully examined the gear. It was workable, and he could find no mechanical fault with it. He discovered that the rear wheels were one mass of thick grease. On Ford cars, the hand-brake is operating, not only applied the brake to the road wheels, but also disengaged the power of the engine as operating on them. With the wheels saturated with grease, the witness did not think the brakes would take effect on them.

Witness sent for fitters to remove the entire action of the front wheels. He afterwards examined the roadway, and gathered that the bus must have travelled for a short distance on the wrong side of the road, for witness traced the wheel marks continuously from that point to where the bus went over the bridge. Given the condition of the wheels and the steering gear as he saw them, with no defects in them, and given the curve of the wheels, in witness' opinion, and on his oath, it was not possible for those results to have been brought about by any mechanical failure of the steering gear or any part of the bus.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCallum the witness said that since his examination of the bus, he had heard that the accident was due to a quarrel which had been in progress at the time between the driver and an inspector. Requesting the witness to put these considerations completely out of his mind, Mr. McCallum proceeded to put further questions.

Continuing, the witness said that he had frequently seen a great, and possibly dangerous, amount of play on the steering wheels of the Kowloon buses. He could definitely say that there was the usual amount of play on the steering wheel when he examined it. As a European driver, he would consider it excessive.

The hearing was adjourned until the morning of the 23rd.

U.S. MOTOR-CAR OUTPUT.

The official statistics of the production of motor-cars and trucks in the United States, which are reproduced in "Bradstreet's," show a total of 238,000 in September, which represents an increase of 23 per cent. over the output for August, and of 17 per cent. over the 245,319 for June, the lowest monthly total recorded this year. As compared with September last year, there is a decline of 12 per cent., but as compared with September, 1922, there is an increase of 28 per cent. The highest monthly total yet recorded was 394,190 in May, 1923, the nearest approach to which in 1924 was 382,474 in March last. The output for the nine months of this year is 2,823,156, as against 3,032,083 in the corresponding period of 1923, a decrease of 6.7 per cent. As compared with the first nine months of 1922, when the output was 1,981,300, this year's figures show an increase of 50.3 per cent.

ANOTHER BISHOP ON FAITH-HEALING.

While he would probably not prevent a faith-healing mission in the Diocese of Manchester, the Bishop (Dr. Temple) informed the Diocesan Conference on Nov. 12th that he could not take any active steps in it if the faith-healer conducted his work in an atmosphere of excitement, and there was not proper medical supervision of patients who came long distances. Incalculable benefit had been brought to Christian Science, the principles of which were singularly imbecile, by the Church having neglected the connection which existed between faith and healing.

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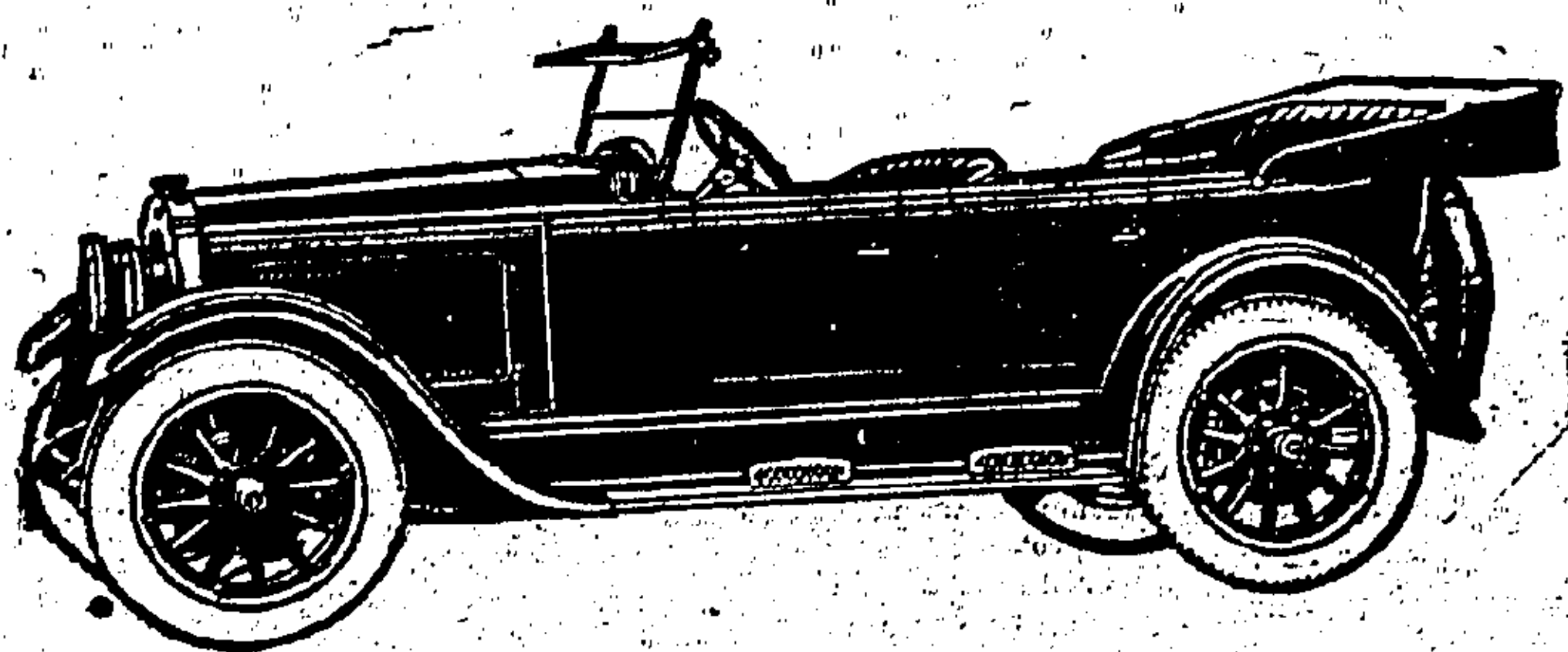
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MARRIAGE BROKING.

ARE THE COMMISSIONS CHARGED
LEGITIMATE?

Marriage-broking has long been a flourishing business in France, and it is rather curious that until recently the question whether the commission charged for introductions is legitimate has never been decided. The reason no doubt is that the business at its best is a clandestine one, being nearly always based on fortune-hunting, and so the broker usually guards himself against a dispute by insisting on payment before the marriage is celebrated, or else takes bills of exchange for his commission, payable as soon as the dowry is handed over. The fee is usually based on a percentage of the bride's marriage portion, varying from 5 to 20 per cent, according to the difficulty of placing the prospective bride-groom. In other words, concealing his lack of fortune or doubtful social position. Sometimes when it is a question of finding a husband for a "jeune fille avec dot," the agent makes a great haul, the girl's family being willing to pay heavily, while it is not difficult to find an adventurer willing to lend his name in return for a mere fraction of the dot, the rest of which sticks to the agent's fingers. Another very profitable class of business is selling titles in the matrimonial market, the buyers being usually rich widows with social ambitions. The legitimate scope for this, for titles of nobility having no legal existence in France, they can be assumed by anybody, and the country is over-run with "counts" and "marquises" whose pedigrees would not bear a moment's examination. Indeed, a writer on heraldry recently asserted that even among the great names of France there are not half-a-dozen of the present users who can really trace their ancestry to the original bearers. In the present case just decided, a certain viscount agreed to pay 25,000 francs for the introduction to his present wife. He paid four instalments of 5,000 fr. and then the disputed balance, whereupon the agent sent him a postcard calling him a "Boche." For this he was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment. The agent then sued for the balance of his agreed fee and also claimed 10,000 fr. damages, while the viscount demanded the return of the money already paid on the ground that the contract was illegal. The Paris tribunal held, however, that such agreements can be enforced where there is no fraud or deceit on either side, but that the court has power to fix the amount payable at its discretion. It nonsuited both the parties to the case, or in the French legal phrase, sent them away "back to back." It is a rather alarming decision for the matrimonial agents, for if fees are to be based on legitimate services, and not, as at present, or skill in humbugging one of the parties, the day of big profits in this shady but lucrative business is over.

ROGUES OF THE PEN.

A WOMAN WHO MAKES £50
A WEEK.

One industry is up to its pre-war level, at any rate—that of the begging-letter writer.

Charitable people are flooded every week of huge sums of money by professionals in the subtle art, many of whom have been engaged in the business for a long period.

"We have had some of these people on our books for twenty-five and thirty years," said an official of the Charity Organization Society to an interviewer. "That they are still practising their trade is sufficient evidence of their success."

These beggars reap regular incomes from their cunningly-worded epistles, and some of them are known to have banking accounts through which they pass the remittances sent to relieve their distress.

AN EX-RECTOR'S WIFE.

One of the queens of begging-letter writers has cashed cheques for more than fifty pounds in a single week. This woman, who broadcasts her appeals from a country vicarage, is the second wife of a rector whose licence was withdrawn a few years ago. The woman and her husband still, however, continue to occupy the vicarage.

The woman specializes in appeals for loans from clergymen, pretending that her husband is prevented by illness alone from officiating in the Church.

When they were married, the pair—the woman is much younger than her husband—lived on a grand scale, gave large parties, and once hired a band from London to entertain their guests. The woman wore expensive gowns and magnificent jewels.

Some idea of her skill as a begging-letter writer may be formed by the revelation that from one charitable woman alone she received one hundred pounds in three months.

Begging-letter writers invariably use accommodation addresses. They scan the personal columns of the newspapers, search the reference books in the libraries, and annotate useful data for the purpose of their appeals.

The secret of their success is that they always manage to establish some connecting link with their victim—usually a false one.

One of the most persistent begging-letter writers in London is a man who is known as "Housemaid Mary." This man is regarded as a genius at hinting up old family records. He usually makes references to members of the family, mostly of a personal character, and, after inquiring after Master John or Miss Joan adds: "But I don't suppose they will remember their old nurse!"

The maid of thirty years ago is now in terrible distress—home sold up, husband hopelessly ill, and so on. The appeal usually meets with success.

The perseverance of the money-maker is remarkable: he is sharp as a needle, as narrow, and as hard. —The Bishop of Woolwich.

ELECTRIC

LIFTS

FOR

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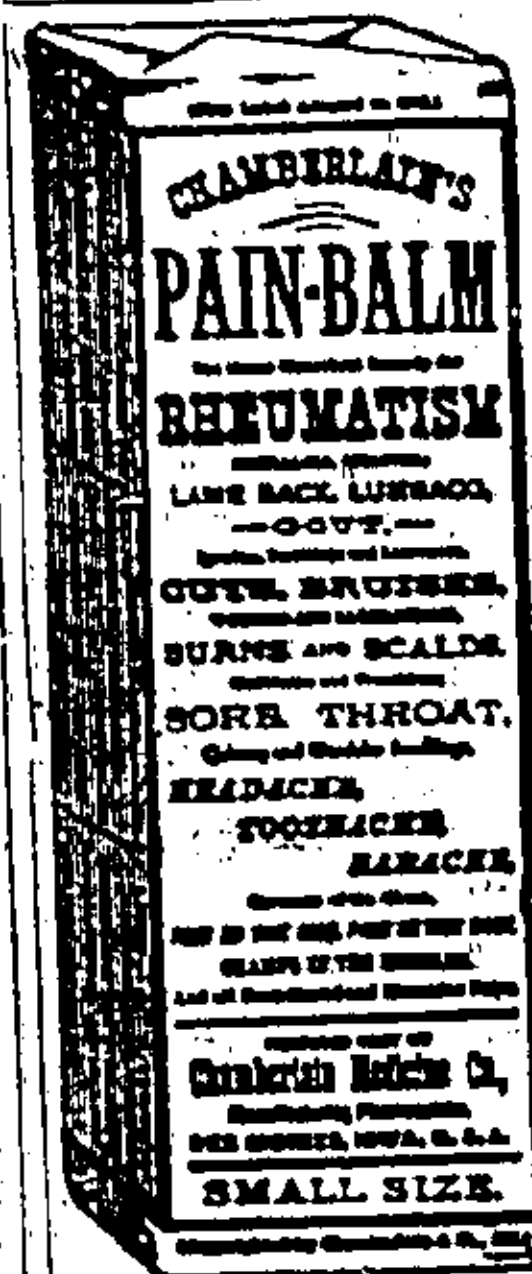
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It is a country that merits the attention of those Europeans who contemplate leaving the Far East. If they are retiring on pension, there are many pleasant South African towns in which to live. Or if they seek a career, and have a moderate capital, there is scope in South African farming—for instance in fruit-growing.

The climate is good. It is sunny but temperate being neither inclement in winter nor oppressive in summer. It is a genial climate in which Europeans, including women and children, thrive without periodically going abroad.

Educational facilities for the young are excellent. The larger towns are up-to-date and well-equipped. There are numerous resorts—mountain, river and seaside, for an occasional change. In short, the Union of South Africa is a more than ordinarily attractive country for those who have an assured income or the capital with which to start a career.

A comprehensive official publication on the subject is being issued. It contains, for twenty typical South African towns, specific data about climate, environment, amenities, housing, cost of living, salaries, and generally such information as will enable enquirers to judge urban residential conditions in the Union of South Africa. Explanatory publications on farming are also available.

Apply to the Publicity Agent, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

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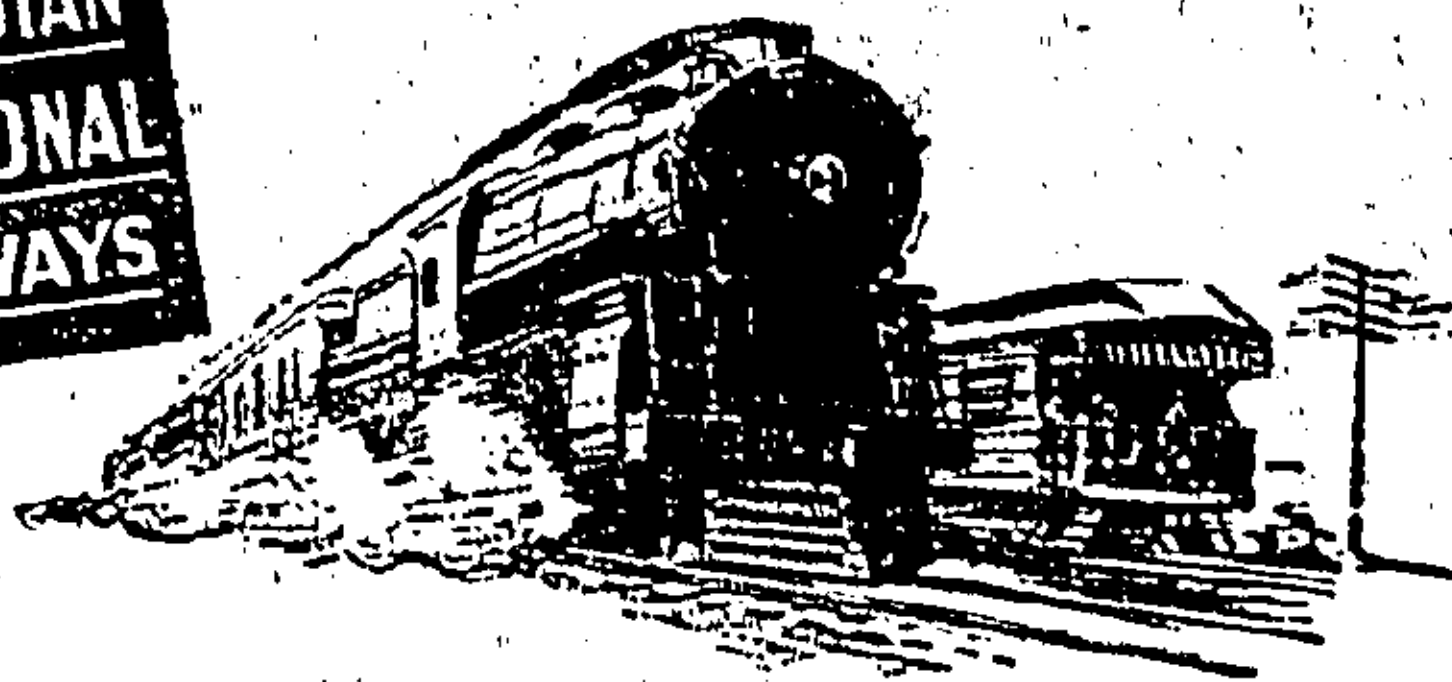
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REGULAR FORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIMANOEK	Java via BATAVIA	19th Dec.	23rd Dec.	SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA
TJILIWONG	SHANGHAI	23rd "	24th "	JAVA VIA MAKASSAR
TJIKINTI	Java via MASAR	25th "	25th "	SHANGHAI
TJITABOEM	JAPAN	26th "	28th "	BATAVIA
TJISALAK	Java via MASAR	28th "	31st "	SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI	SHANGHAI	31st "	2nd Jan.	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

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Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "SALAWATI"	...	10th December
S.S. "OLDEKERK"	...	13th Jan., 1925.
S.S. "GEMMA"	...	10th Feb., "
S.S. "OOSTERK"	...	10th March, "

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OLDEKERK"	...	24th December
S.S. "SALAWATI"	...	End of Jan., 1925
S.S. "OLDEKERK"	...	End of Feb., "

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

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ON BOOKSHOPS.

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

There are occasions when the output of books appears so revolting that one feels apologetic for ever having tried to assist the process, states Miss Evelyn Sharp in an English contemporary. To stand in a certain kind of modern bookshop is to feel like Walpole's "learned blockhead," whose only merit was that "he had read more foolish books than other folks," or to emulate Lamb's friend who left off reading altogether, "to the great improvement of his originality." Yet it is not really very long since shops devoted to the selling of books still retained an air of dignity, and still conveyed the impression of containing books, real books that one wanted to buy, and to keep. Second only to a toyshop, a bookshop in those days seemed a kind of antechamber to Fairyland. No one could conceivably feel like that about the average bookshop of to-day. It is crowded with books, of course—far more crowded than any bookshop ever used to be. But the impression it conveys is not of books but of merchandise, even of confectionery, done up like sweetmeats in pretty coloured paper. It is an emporium, a store, a bazaar, anything you like to call it. But it is no longer the bookshop of our fancy; and the dreamer who still thinks to step from its threshold on to enchanted ground is qualifying for a rude awakening.

The gaudy irrelevance of the paper wrapper is, I suppose, the great cheaper of latter-day bookselling. There was a pleasant moment in the art of book-publishing, at the end of last century, when the dull cloth binding that had been good enough for Victorian masterpieces yielded to the dangerous innovation of the cover design; and many a *dear* work, not all of them unfortunately, must-epics, are still sought after by collectors because of the decorative binding. Whether you liked your books decked out in this fashion or not, they were at least not vulgarised by the endeavour to express, or conventionalise, their individuality. But the paper jacket of to-day, seeming on the one hand conventionalisation of design and on the other hand any connection with the contents of the book whose negligible binding it conceals, reduces all fiction to a dead level of sensationalism, and causes every level of ideas to masquerade as a detective story. A serious work of fiction by one of our most serious novelists may be found on sale at this moment enclosed in a glaring white paper cover across which trails a row of little coloured figures in fancy dress, suggesting nothing so much as the chorus out of a comic opera. You would waver from this wrapper that the book is a tale of an opium den, or of the adventures of a Secret Service agent; it is, on the contrary, the story of the psychological experiences of a sentimental aristocrat. In former days, when we accepted a certain kind of society portrait, we used to say, it was like the picture on a chocolate box. To-day it would be more like the picture on a book wrapper. We pack our chocolate creams in better taste.

PREDOMINANTLY FICTION.

Presumably the bookseller finds that a serious book sells more easily when it is mistaken for a detective story, though one might suppose that a day of reckoning would follow when the purchaser discovered the deception. If the bookseller is right, then the deterioration in bookselling must be traced to a deterioration in the book-buyer. The greater mass of this intellectual confectionery is fiction; and since there are not enough good stories in the world to fill the shelves of one of these modern book stores, most of it must be ephemeral fiction, of the kind that is forgotten as soon as read, though within its limitations it is probably good enough, and serves its purpose as well as any other narcotic in a post-war world. If we have really got the bookshop to deserve the remedy is hard to seek, for you cannot blame the purveyor of drugs for making his money where he can. I have only known one bookseller who refused obstinately to stock the books he did not like, and he retired embittered from business at an early age.

The genuine book-buyer has, however, a real complaint against the modern bookseller, not because the bookseller tries to give the public what it wants, but because he does not always seem to know what it does want. Though they may be few, there are certain readers whom he ignores, who still want books instead of drugs; and these find almost invariably that, unless the book they want happens to be old enough, or new enough, to be in immediate demand by the majority of buyers, they cannot get it any bookshop without ordering it beforehand. A reader of this kind may stand in a wilderness of books, all screaming their net prices at him from the backs of the blatant jackets; but the one he wants is not among them. It is generally possible to buy a classic, provided it is a smart new issue of a classic, illustrated, and probably abridged; and it is always possible to buy the latest novel of a living writer, the one that is still being talked about, or a past favourite that has just been re-issued in a cheap edition. But if you want somebody's last book but one, which was probably a better book, you may go from shop to shop in a vain search for a copy. This is a depressing experience for any writer who hopes to produce books and not merchandise, and who may take years to write just one book.

The middle-aged disillusionment of the minority book-buyer is, however, checked by the thought of the second-hand bookseller, who in every city still pursues his own indifferent way, unaffected by fashions in reading or in binding, as unchanged as the books he never seems to buy. Anybody can read his books for nothing; and if you break through this time-honoured custom so far as to try to buy one, the labour involved in digging out

(Continued on next Column.)

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday	31st Dec. 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Tuesday	31st Dec. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FAUSANG"	Tuesday	31st Dec. 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISANG"	Friday	23rd Dec. 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday	27th Dec. Noon
MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Saturday	27th Dec. Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSANG"	Sunday	28th Dec. 7 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Sunday	28th Dec. 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"BARRYMORE"	Wednesday	14th Jan. 3 p.m.

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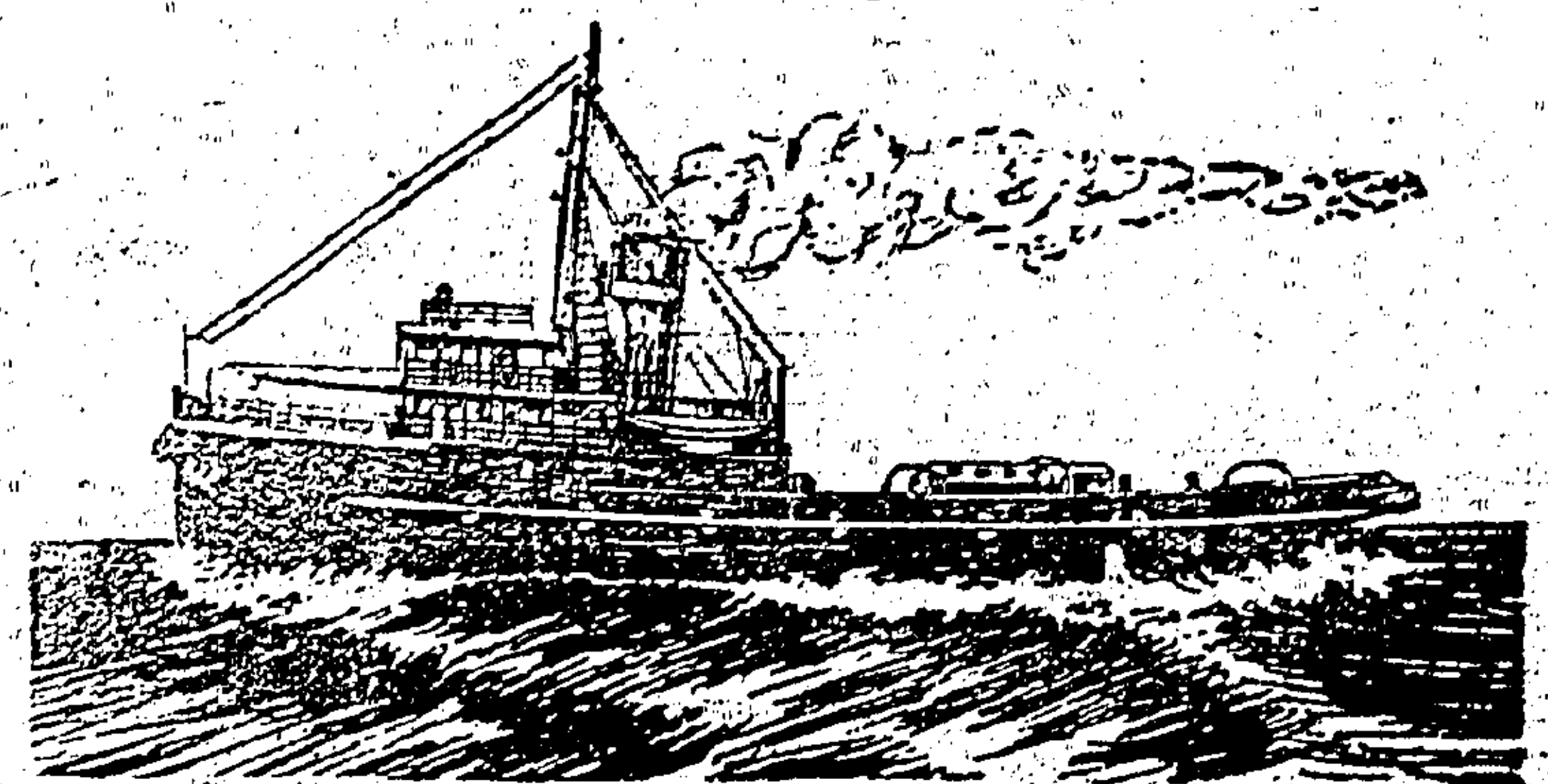
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 "CITY OF KARACHI" 28th Jan. Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF BARODA" 4th March Do.
 "TRAFFORD HALL" 11th April Do.

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ANGERS	—	—	21st Dec.
PAUL LECAT	—	—	4th Jan. 1925
ANDRE LEBON	20th Nov.	22nd Dec.	18th Jan.
AMBOISE	4th Dec.	5th Jan. 1925	1st Feb.
CHANTILLY	18th Dec.	19th Jan.	15th Feb.
PORTHOS	1st Jan. 1925	2nd Feb.	1st Mar.

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*Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN" "KHIVA"	6,696 9,136	24th Dec. Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	27th Dec. Noon	Marseilles, L'don., Rotterdam, Hamburg, Antwerp and Hull.
"SICILIA"	8,818	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,118	21st Jan.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	24th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,684	7th Feb.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	18th Feb.	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	10,941	31st Feb.	Marseilles & London
"SOUDAN"	6,696	7th Mar.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	8,818	18th Mar.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,118	31st Mar.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	4th Apr.	Marseilles & London
"SARDINIA"	6,684	18th Apr.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	31st Apr.	Marseilles & London
"MALWA"	10,941	2nd May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	16th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	8,400	21st Dec. 1 p.m.	Singapore only
"TAKLIWA"	8,400	5th Jan. 1925	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAIRA"	8,400	11th Jan.	do.
"TAKADA"	8,400	20th Jan.	do.

* Passenger and Cargo for Calcutta will be transhipped at Singapore.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,000	30th Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Feb. 1925	Island, Townsville, Brisbane
"TANDA"	6,948	28th Feb.	Sydney & Melbourne

* Calls at Kolambangan.

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 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKADA"	8,400	24th Dec. D.L.	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	8,818	27th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	29th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,400	1st Jan.	Amoy.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"DONGOLA"	8,083	7th Jan.	Kobe only.
"TALMA"	10,000	10th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	24th Jan.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	31st Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,965	21st Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	31st Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	8,818	7th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	7th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	14,902	7th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMATA"	9,098	21st Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	17th Apr.	do.
"NAGOYA"	8,824	32nd Apr.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	1st May	do.
"KALYAN"	9,118	15th May	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	29th May	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own local expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

Ports	Sailings SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.	Date of Departure	Steamer
HONGKONG	"TAIKUOWAN"	On 19th Dec.	D.L.
WIRELAI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"KURICHOW"	On 20th Dec.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"SHANGSU"	On 21st Dec.	D.L.

SHANGHAI LINE—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Fookow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) and Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken up through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wooking.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted, for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone Central 33. CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Due to arrive at Hongkong about	Due to sail for Manila, Port Banga, Thursday 1st, Rabaul & Aus. Ports about
"TAIYUAN"	15th December	20th December, 10 a.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" Sails about 3rd Jan., 1925

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

S.S. "NUMIDIA" Sails about 22nd December
 S.S. "VENETIA" Sails about 1st Jan. 1925
 S.S. "LACONIA" Sails about 22nd Jan.
 S.S. "FIUME" Sails about 1st Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S. "NIPPON" Sails about 2nd Jan. 1925.
 S.S. "BOHANDHA" Sails about 7th Jan.
 S.S. "NUMIDIA" Sails about 22nd Feb.
 S.S. "VENETIA" Sails about 7th Feb.
 S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) Sails about 26th Feb.
 S.S. "FIUME" Sails about 27th Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMTALI" Sails about 31st December.

(Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

Telephone Central 1039. Agents.

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STRUTHERS & BARRY, MANAGING AGENTS.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

(22 days to San Francisco. 22 days to Los Angeles)

U.S.S. "WEST SEQUANA" Due Hongkong 31st Dec.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Leave Hongkong 3rd Jan.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Due Hongkong 13th Jan.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" Leave Hongkong 14th Jan.

Cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco to Weekly Sailings for Atlantic Seaboard Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S. and Canadian Overland Ports.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, SINGAPORE AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Due Hongkong 22nd Dec.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" Leave Hongkong 24th Dec.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST CROFKA" Due Hongkong 11th Jan.

U.S.S. "WEST CROFKA" Leave Hongkong 13th Jan.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Ports not served.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY,

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REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
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 KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG;
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REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN AND AMOY	Tsimanook	19th Dec.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Takikwa	19th Dec.
SHANGHAI	Pres. Grant	20th Dec.
Europe via Negapatam (Letter and papers, London 20th Nov.)	Troilus	21st Dec.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Monroe	22nd Dec.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Yoshida Maru No. 3	22nd Dec.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Taft	23rd Dec.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Emp. of Canada	24th Dec.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Haruna Maru	25th Dec.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Friday, 19th, Noon
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Central & South America, and EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 19th Jan., 1925	Achilles	19th Dec. 1.45 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Kutchow	20th Dec. 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Koira Maru	20th Dec. 5.00 P.M.
Australia & New Zealand via Thursday 1st and 8th Thursday 1st and 8th	Taiyuan	20th Dec. 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 13th Jan., 1925	Pres. Pierce	20th Dec. 8.45 A.M.
Amoy	Tsunang	20th Dec. 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Liachow	20th Dec. 10.30 A.M.
Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles 21st Jan., 1925	Angers	20th Dec. 4.15 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hanci	20th Dec. 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Fuzhou and Haiphong	Kwaisang	20th Dec. 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Leuang	20th Dec. 5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Kuangsu	20th Dec. 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	New Malakka	20th Dec. 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Anchusa Maru	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Shanai	21st Dec. 9.00 A.M.
Straits	Takikwa	21st Dec. 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Straits, Ceylon and Parcel for Germany via Hamburg	Adolf van Beyer	Monday, 22nd, 1.30 P.M.
Manila, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa	Pres. Monroe	22nd Dec. 3.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa	Soudan	Wednesday, 24th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt, & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 24th January, 1925	Khiva	24th Dec. 9.45 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy Foochow	Hai Hong	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 29th Jan., 1925	Tiresias	Monday, 29th, 1.45 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Haruna Maru	Tuesday, 30th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 31st Jan., 1925	Hokosaki Maru	Wednesday, 31st, 8.45 A.M.
		Registration Letters 9.30 A.M.

*Correspondence name vessel's bearing only.

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

December 19th, 1924.

On LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	3/4
	Bank Bills, on demand	3/4 3/16
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/4
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/5
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/5 1/2
On PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	1,030
	Credits, 4 months' sight	1,180
On NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	55 1/2
	Credits, at 30 days' sight	56 1/2
On BOMBAY.—	Telegraphic Transfer	156
	Bank Bills, on demand	
On CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	156
	Bank Bills, on demand	
On SHANGHAI.—	Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
	Private, 30 days' sight	142 1/2
On YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	110
On MANILA.—	On demand	110
On SINGAPORE.—	On demand	100 1/2
On BATAVIA.—	On demand	136 1/2
On HONGKONG.—	On demand	nom.
On SAIGON.—	On demand	79 1/2
On BANGKOK.—	On demand	83 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate		46.60
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael		32 1/2
BAR SILVER, per oz.		32 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$24,500,000
Sterling	\$24,500,000
Silver	\$24,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$50,000,000

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A. H. Compton, Esq.	
Hon. Mr. F. H. Holyoak	

Chief Manager

A. H. BARLOW, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—G. B. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1924. [27]

HONGKONG SAV-GE BANK.

THE Business of the Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1924. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated Royal Charter, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 62,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,980,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI FORMOSA.

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.	
CHINA—Gien Kagi, Kankoo, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan, Suifu, Taku, Tientsin, Takow, Tamsui, Tokyo, Ato.	
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.	
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LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND PARKS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch India, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
27 YAMAMOTO, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
4 Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 26th Jan. 1925.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Greenlough Street, London, E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,300,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,300,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Calcutta, Fuzhou, Hongkong, Kanton, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Simla, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.	
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kanton, Lyons, Shanghai, Simla, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.	
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kanton, Lyons, Shanghai, Simla, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.	

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
N. C. WILSON, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, February 11th, 1924. [32]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Fr. 59,577,282.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kanton, Lyons, Shanghai, Simla, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.	
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kanton, Lyons, Shanghai, Simla, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.	
Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kanton, Lyons, Shanghai, Simla, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.	

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co. French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
A. LECOT, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th March 1924. [33]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

Authorized Capital	\$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	\$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$5,000,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 2 per cent.	
For 6 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent.	
For 12 months at the rate of 3 per cent.	

K. T. TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 16th, 1924. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

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Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kanton, Lyons, Shanghai, Simla, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

C. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1924. [35]

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TEIRESIAS ... 29TH DEC. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull

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ELPENOR ... 12TH JAN. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

SARPEDON ... 27TH JAN. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

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(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

MENELAUS ... 20TH DEC. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

CYCLOPS ... 28TH DEC. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

TITAN ... 20TH JAN. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow

BELLEPHON 1ST FEB. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

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(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

ACHILLES ... 18TH DEC. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

PHILOTTETES 18TH JAN. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

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(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

HYSON ... 28TH DEC. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

IXION ... 8TH JAN. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

ATREUS ... 28TH JAN. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

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SARPEDON ... 25TH DEC. Shanghai

TEIRESIAS ... 29TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London

SARPEDON ... 27TH JAN. Singapore, Marseilles & London

PATROCLOS ... 10TH MAR. Singapore, Marseilles & London

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[30]

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